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JANUARY 15, 1927

VOL. 52, No. 2



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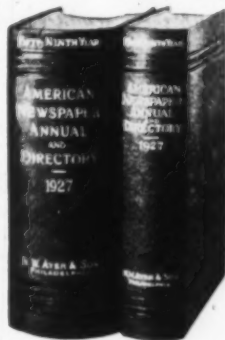
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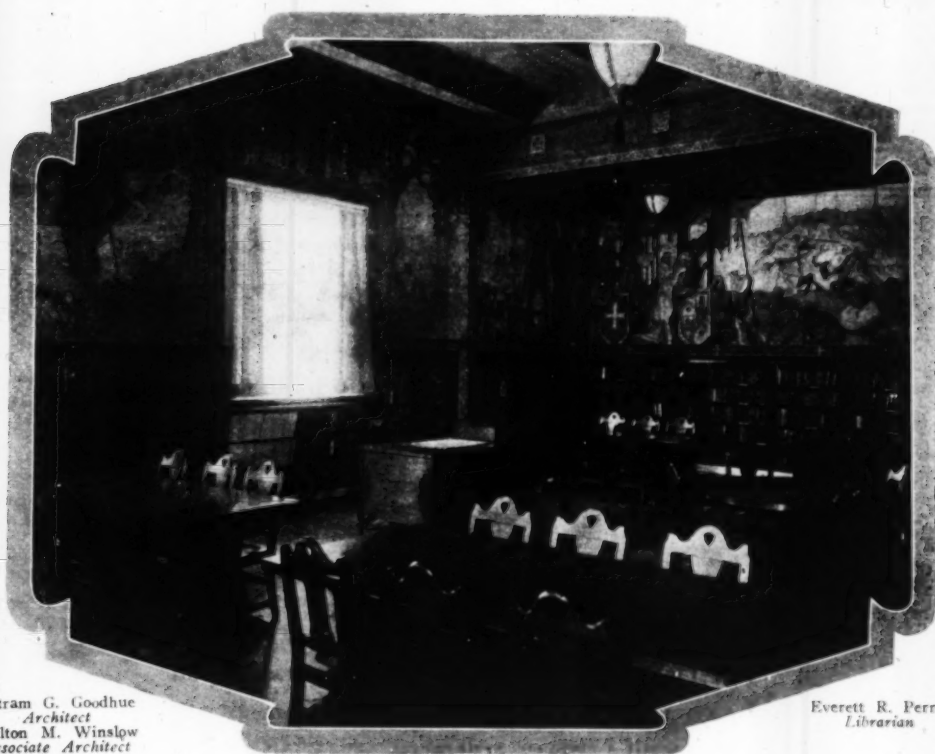
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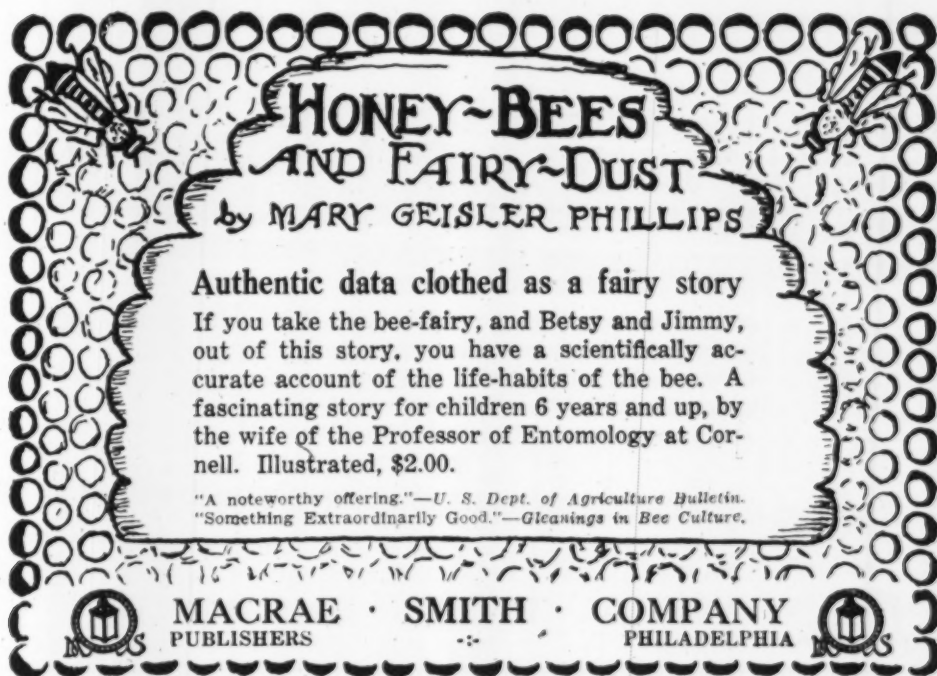
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JANUARY 15, 1927

Some Reference Books of 1926

A Review of the Principal Reference Books of the Past Year, from the Point of View of the General Library, by Isadora Gilbert Mudge, Reference Librarian, Columbia University Library, Assisted by Doris M. Reed, Assistant Reference Librarian

THIS article, which covers the seventeenth year in the present writer's series of annual surveys of recent reference books, does not aim to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1926, but rather to indicate, from the point of view of the general library, some of the more important, useful or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1926, mention is made also of some books of earlier date, principally foreign publications which were not received in this country in time for mention in the earlier surveys. It has been necessary to omit some foreign reference books which probably would be recorded here because copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

The classification of titles follows, in the main, the grouping in the *New Guide to Reference Books* (Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1923), to which this article is an informal annual supplement. As a supplement, however, it does not attempt to continue the record of every publication mentioned in the *Guide*, altho many new volumes, especially in the case of large or outstanding works still in progress, are listed for the information of library school users of the *Guide* who wish to keep their record of such sets to date. As a general thing, no mention is made of new volumes of established reference annuals unless some irregularity of publication or change of name, form, or scope, seems to call for comment, and the record of new volumes of other reference sets which are still in progress is selective rather than complete.

PERIODICALS

As far as cumulated volumes of established periodical indexes are concerned, the year 1926 has been something of an off year. Of the various Wilson indexes the only one to appear in permanent cumulation this year is the *Industrial Arts Index* of which we have the fourth two-year cumulation covering the years 1924-25 and indexing some 210 periodicals for that period as against the 171 indexed in the volume for 1922-

23, the principal additions being in the fields of business and finance. In addition to the 210 periodicals, some 3300 books of the same period have been recorded under subject. The *Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* shows a variation which indicates a change of policy. Instead of the regular annual cumulation for the calendar year, an 18 months cumulation, covering January 1925 to June 1926 has been issued with the notice that hereafter annual volumes are to run July-June.

With indexes marking time, so to speak, for the present, the emphasis in this field falls this year on union lists. Here there has been notable progress. The *Union List of Periodicals in Libraries in the United States and Canada* has advanced on schedule time, the last regular issue of the provisional edition T-Z having appeared just at the end of the year. The new edition of the *Catalogue of Periodicals to be Found in the Libraries of the City of Toronto* includes the collections of some twelve libraries. As ten of these are not included in the large *Union List*, this Toronto list has more than a local importance. Mr. Homer's Boston list has made some progress, its latest part (Part 4) carrying the alphabet to Materialy. A smaller union list arranged by subjects rather than titles is the *Index of Foreign Commerce and Economic Periodicals* issued by the Tariff Commission. The French Union list of scientific periodicals, *Inventaire des Périodiques Scientifiques des Bibliothèques de Paris*, has been completed by the issue of fascicules 3-4 which complete the alphabet and add geographical and subject indexes and a revised list of library abbreviations. The number of periodicals included in the whole list is 16,526, with indication of their location in 118 Paris libraries.

Several bibliographies of periodicals may be noted either as new or for some change in character. The Italian *Annuario della Stampa* shows a slight change in title and also in contents. In contents its chief variation is the addition of a brief foreign section which lists the principal European journals and, more important, the in-

clusion of an alphabetical list of Italian periodicals and newspapers in addition to the usual regional list.

Académie des Sciences, Paris. *Inventaire des Périodiques Scientifiques des Bibliothèques de Paris*, dressé sous la direction de M. Alfred Lacroix par M. Léon Bultingaire, avec la collaboration des bibliothécaires de Paris. fasc. 3-4. Paris: Masson, 1925. p. 641-1112. 20 fr. per fasc.

Annuario della Stampa Italiana ed Europea, 1926. Roma: Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana. 847 p. L. 45.

A Catalogue of the Periodicals (in which are included the publications and the transactions of learned societies) to be Found in the Libraries of the City of Toronto, Canada. [3d ed.] Toronto: James, 1924. 193 p.

Homer, Thomas Johnston. *A Guide to Serial Publications Founded Prior to 1918 and Now or Recently Current in Boston, Cambridge, and Vicinity*. . . Pt. 4. Boston: The Trustees of the Public Library, 1926.

Industrial Arts Index, 1924-1925. New York: Wilson, 1926. 1811 p. Price on service basis.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, twenty-fifth annual cumulation (January 1925-June 1926). . . New York: Wilson, 1926. 1143 p. Service basis. Apply to publisher.

Union List of Serials in the Libraries of the United States and Canada. Winifred Gregory, editor; advisory committee: H. M. Lydenberg, C. W. Andrews, Willard Austen, A. E. Bostwick, J. T. Gerould. Provisional edition, L-Z. New York: Wilson, 1926. p. 1033-2518. Subscription, apply to publisher.

U. S. Tariff Commission. . . *Index of Foreign Commercial and Economic Periodicals Currently Received in Departmental and other Institutional Libraries Located at Washington, D. C.*, comp. by Dr. Carlton Rice. . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 88 p. 15 cts.

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

A new printing of the *Encyclopedia Americana* shows some changes thruout, such as can be made in existing plates, but no extensive revision or resetting. Libraries purchasing this encyclopedia now for the first time will naturally prefer this issue, but the changes are not extensive enough to make it necessary in libraries which already have either the 1918 edition or the similarly changed 1922 reissue. The new revised edition of *Chambers's Encyclopaedia*, in progress since 1923 is now nearly completed, the volumes issued during 1926 carrying the alphabet thru *Saco*.

Three new volumes of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, described on their title pages as "three new supplementary volumes constituting, with the volumes of the latest standard edition, the thirteenth edition," were published during the fall. They are of course frankly supplemental to the volumes of the 11th edition, 1910-11, the text of which has not been revised. They are, moreover, directly supplemental to that work, ignoring, tho not, as careful examination shows, entirely superseding the three supplementary volumes published in 1922. As a supplement to the main work they attempt to furnish information on the events, subjects, discoveries, changes, personages, etc., of the period

1910-1925. This is done by articles on new subjects—for example the article on mass production by Henry Ford—by new articles on much changed subjects such as aeronautics and its various ramifications, and by continuation articles on more stable subjects which refer directly to the main article in the eleventh edition and continue that article by recording changes or new developments since 1910. Some of these continuation articles are very brief—in a biographical article, they occasionally consist merely of a note of date of death, if that occurred during the period covered. Most of the longer articles in the 1922 supplement are represented in these new volumes either in a revision of the 1922 article or by the substitution of an entirely new article, and the publisher's idea, as the present writer understands it, is that the new supplement replaces that of 1922, at least in the case of new sets purchased by individuals. It does not do that in the case of library sets which already contain the 1922 supplement as the three volumes of that supplement contain many short articles, principally minor or contemporary biography, which are not included in the 1926 supplement. For example, a careful checking of the A section of the two supplements shows that while that of 1926 contains biographies of twenty-eight persons not included in 1922, it omits thirty-four biographies which were included in the 1922 supplement. Libraries, therefore, which wish to make sure that they have all articles included since the eleventh edition, must keep both supplements, and reference workers who wish to be sure of finding information in the set must remember to use three indexes, as there is no combined index for the main work and the two supplements.

The use of the term "thirteenth edition" to describe a set of thirty-two volumes of which only three are new, is at variance with library standards about the use of the word edition, which would prefer to reserve such a description for a substantial revision of the whole work. As this seems to have caused some misunderstanding as to exactly what the new volumes are, it may be of interest here to look backward over the Britannica's past practice in this respect. Of the thirteen numbered editions of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* by no means all were complete revisions. The fifth and sixth editions were practically reprints of the fourth, the tenth was a supplementary edition to the ninth, and the twelfth was supplementary to the eleventh in the same way as the present thirteenth. Besides these numbered editions there was at least one set of supplementary volumes, the famous *Supplement to the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Editions*, edited by McVey Napier, later editor of the seventh edition. While the *Britannica* has, therefore, plenty of precedent in its own history

for its use of the term "thirteenth edition" it has also good precedent for the term which librarians would prefer to see used, that is, Supplement. It is to be hoped that the next edition of this historic reference book will be a wholly new edition, comparable to either the ninth or the eleventh, and that subsequent new volumes will follow the McVey Napier precedent and be called supplements rather than editions.

Most of the foreign encyclopedias now in progress of publication show some progress during the year. The Spanish *Enciclopedia Universal* (Espasa) has finished filling in the gap left between E and L and, by the issue of volumes 51-52, has carried the alphabet on to the name Saint. Additions to the other foreign sets are noted in the appended list. A new Italian encyclopedia containing very brief articles, on about the scale of the French *Larousse Universel* is the *Enciclopedia Pomba*, which, while too brief to be of much use in the reference library, might be serviceable in a public library or branch library serving an Italian clientèle.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. New ed. v. 7-8. Manchester-Saco. London: Chambers; Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1926. 35s. \$7.50 per vol.

Enciclopedia Pomba per le Famiglie. Torino: Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese, 1925-26. 2 v. L. 290.

Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana. v. 28, pt. 2; v. 51-52, Int-Kz, Rev-Saint. Barcelona: Espasa, [c. 1926]. Ptas. 41 per vol.

Encyclopedia Americana; a Library of Universal Knowledge. . . . New York: The Encyclopedia Americana Corporation, 1925. 30 v.

Encyclopædia Britannica: a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, Literature and General Information; the three new supplementary volumes constituting with the volumes of the latest standard edition, the thirteenth edition. . . . London: The Encyclopædia Britannica Co., [c. 1926]. 3 v. 69s. 6d. \$30.

Meyers Konversations-Lexikon. Meyers Lexikon. 7. Aufl. in Vollständig Neuer Bearbeitung, mit etwa 5000 Textabbildungen und über 1000 Tafeln, Karten und Textbeilagen. v. 3-4, Conti-Germanität. Leipzig: Bibliographischen Institut, 1925-26. illus., plates, maps. M. 30 per vol.

Nordisk Familjebok; encyklopedi och konversations lexikon. 3., väsentligt omarbetade och koncentrerade uppl. Stockholm: Aktiebolaget Familjebokens Förlag, [1926]. v. 5, Commodus-Druider. 16 kr.

Salmonsens Konversations Leksikon. 2d. udgave redigeret av Chr. Blangstrup. v. 19-20, Perlit-Schinkel. Kjøbenhavn: Schultz, 1926. illus., plates, maps. 15 kr. per vol.

DICTIONARIES

Several new parts of Murray's *New English Dictionary* have appeared during the past year. One of these which finishes the letter U, completes volume 10, part I. The others carry the alphabet thru the word *Wise*. As the letters X, Y, Z have already been finished, this leaves only about half of the letter W still to be done. A new small Oxford dictionary issued during the year is the *Dictionary of Modern English Usage* by H. W. Fowler. This forms a useful handbook on points of disputed or at least varying usage, such as the correct use of prepositions,

shades of meaning in synonymous or nearly synonymous words and phrases, variations in spelling, indication of pronunciation including some proper names, etc. In cases of difference in English and American usage, this dictionary naturally inclines to the English point of view, but is useful nevertheless in the American library.

Several dictionaries of foreign languages should be noted. A logical sequence to the publication last year of the revised edition of Hoare's *Italian and English Dictionary* is the issue of a revised edition of the English-Italian half of his *Short Italian Dictionary*. This enlarges that part by more than half again as much material as was contained in the first edition of 1916. An older Italian dictionary which also appears with some revision, is the new edition of Millhouse's *English and Italian Pronouncing Dictionary* edited by Francesco Bracciforti. In this work there is no alteration in the main alphabet. The revision consists of a supplementary alphabet of recent words and meanings added to each half of the dictionary. These two supplements total about 160 pages, something more than ten per cent of the whole work. The new edition of Liddell and Scott's *Greek and English Lexicon* is advancing slowly, one more part having appeared during the year. The *German-English Dictionary* by Professor H. C. G. Brandt, late professor of German in Hamilton College, is not a mere compilation from existing dictionaries, but a new work representing a fresh selection of words made by Professor Brandt during his many years of teaching and reading. While perhaps too small a work to take its place among reference dictionaries, it represents a new and serviceable dictionary for the college student to own himself. A new French dictionary which, when finished, will be of first importance in college and reference libraries is Professor Edmond Huguet's *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française du Seizième Siècle*, of which four fascicules, nearly finishing the letter A, have appeared. This covers the period between Godefroy's dictionary of Old French which stops with the 15th century and dictionaries of the modern language, such as Hatzfeld and Darmesteter, which, in the main do not go back of the 17th century.

Several titles of technical dictionaries of foreign terms should be mentioned. The "Deinhardt-Schlomann" series in six languages has been extended by the issue of volume 16 which covers the subject "Weaving and Woven Fabrics" and forms the third in the sub-series of dictionaries of textile terms. Another six-language dictionary in a different and more limited field is that of Dr. Schloemer and Alfred Thomsen which gives German insurance terms with their equivalents in English, French, Span-

ish, Italian and Danish. This practically forms the third volume of the earlier work of Alfred Thomsen in four languages only, of which the Danish-German-English-French and English-French-German-Danish parts were published in 1923 and 1924. The revised and enlarged edition of another technical dictionary is the third edition of Herzog's *Illustrated Dictionary of Shop Terms* part 1, English-German, of which the first and second editions were published in 1909 and 1910.

Brandt, Hermann Carl George. *A German-English Dictionary*. . . . London: Stechert, 1925. 962 p. 24 cm. \$4.

Fowler, Henry Watson. *Dictionary of Modern English Usage*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. 752 p. 19 cm. 7s. 6d.

Herzog, H. O. *Wörterbuch der Modernen Maschinenwerkstatt. Werkzeugmaschinen, Werkzeuggeräte Arbeitsverfahren*. 1. Teil. Englisch-Deutsch. Dritte, durchgesehene und erweiterte Auflage. Berlin: G. Hackebeil, 1926. 326 p. M. 15.

Hoare, Alfred. *Short Italian Dictionary*; v. 2, English-Italian, new and enl. ed. Cambridge: University Press; New York: Macmillan, 1926. 421 p. 10s. 6d. \$2.50.

Huguet, Edmond. *Dictionnaire de la Langue Française du Seizième Siècle*. v. 1, fasc. 1-4, A-Apostème. Paris: Champion, 1925-26. p. 1-240.

Liddell, Henry George and, Robert Scott. *Greek-English Lexicon*. . . . A new ed. rev. and augm. throughout by Henry Stuart Jones . . . with the assistance of Roderick McKenzie . . . and with the co-operation of many scholars . . . Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1926. pt. 2, p. 193-400. 84s. per set. (10s. 6d. per pt.)

Millhouse, John. . . . *English and Italian Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary*, new phototypic ed. rev. corr. and enriched with an appendix containing all the words and technical terms in general use during the last twenty years in science, industry, arts, crafts, sport, etc., ed. by Francesco Bracciforti. Milan: Amedeo Nicola & Cia., 1925. 2 v. L. 25 per vol.

Schloemer, Dr., and Alfred Thomsen. *Deutsch-Englisch-Französisch-Spanisch-Italienisch-Dänisches Assekuranz-Wörterbuch*. Berlin: Verband Öffentlicher Teuerversicherungs-Anstalten in Deutschland, 1926. 79 p. 5s.

Schlomann, Alfred. The Schlomann-Oldenbourg Series of Technical Dictionaries in Six Languages: English, German, French, Russian, Italian, Spanish: volume 16. *Weaving and Women Fabrics*. Munich: Oldenbourg; New York: G. E. Stechert, 1925. 710 p. \$8.

RELIGION

Two of the existing Bible dictionaries show revision of one kind or another. The *New Standard Bible Dictionary*, edited by Melancthon W. Jacobus, Edward E. Nourse and Andrew C. Zenos, is a new edition, reset thruout and enlarged by about forty-five pages, of the *Standard Bible Dictionary* by the same editors which was published in 1912. This new edition contains about one hundred new articles, and the older articles which are retained show considerable revision in both text and appended bibliography: The large French *Dictionnaire de la Bible* by F. Vigouroux, which was completed in 1912 is being brought to date by a supplement edited by Professor Louis Pirot, of the Université Catholique de Lille. Two parts of this supplement

covering *A-Apochryphes*, are listed as having already appeared. Most of the other great French sets in process of publication in the same series as the *Dictionnaire de la Bible* show some new numbers which are noted in detail in the appended list. A new work issued by the same publishers and planned for somewhat more popular use is the *Dictionnaire Pratique des Connaissances Religieuses* of which the parts so far issued carry the alphabet part way thru the letter F. Tho apparently written with the purpose of providing an acceptable statement of fact or belief for the devout Catholic, it is useful for any other readers who want either a concise statement in French or some of the many biographical and historical articles included. For reference questions in the history and biography of the Church of Scotland, there is another volume of the new edition of Scott's *Fasti* which covers the Synods of Aberdeen and Moray and provides concise biographies of more than two thousand ministers of those synods.

Cabrol, Fernand. *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie*. . . . v. 6, pt. 2, Gothicum-Hypsi-tariens. Paris: Letouzey et Ané, 1925. 1958 p.

Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique Contenant l'Exposé des Doctrines de la Théologie Catholique, Leurs Preuves et Leur Histoire; commencé sous la direction de A. Vacant, E. Mangenot; continué sous celle de E. Amann avec le concours d'un grand nombre de collaborateurs. Fasc. 70-71, Latrie-Libéralisme. Paris: Letouzey et Ané; 1926. 511 p.

Dictionnaire Pratique des Connaissances Religieuses. Paris: Letouzey, 1925-26. v. 1-3, A-F. Compl. work. 270 fr.

Jacobus, Melancthon W., Edward E. Nourse, and Andrew C. Zenos. *New Standard Bible Dictionary*, designed as a comprehensive help to the study of the Scriptures, their languages, literary problems, history, biography, manners and customs and their religious teachings. Compl. rev. and enl. New York: Funk, 1926. 965 p. illus. \$7.50.

Scott, Hew. *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ*; the succession of ministers in the Church of Scotland from the Reformation. New ed. rev. and cont. v. 6, Synods of Aberdeen and of Moray. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, 1926. 548 p. 25s.

Vigouroux, F. *Dictionnaire de la Bible: Supplément*, pub. sous la direction de Louis Pirot. Fasc. 1-2, A-Apochryphes. Paris: Letouzey, 1926. 8 fr. per fasc.

SOCIOLOGY

The third and concluding volume of the new edition of Palgrave's *Dictionary of Political Economy* completes the reissue of that standard work which was begun in 1923. Like the other volumes of this edition, this volume is, as far as the main alphabet is concerned, reprinted with some modifications from the stereotyped plates of the first edition. New articles are included in the appendix of 121 pages, containing about 100 articles of which 61 are new. The revised edition of the *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften* is nearing completion, volumes 3 and 7 covering the sections *De Borsch Kemper-Finanzansgleich* and *Religions-u. Kirchliche-statistik - Tamassia* having been issued the past

year. The *Staatslexikon* which covers practically the same field but from a Roman Catholic viewpoint, has also been undergoing revision and the first volume of its new fifth edition has recently been issued.

For the literature in French dealing with various branches of law, social and political science, economics, and their various subdivisions, a comprehensive bibliography covering the book and pamphlet literature of more than a century is *Bibliographie Générale des Sciences Juridiques, Politiques, Economiques et Sociales de 1800 à 1825* by A. Grandin. This is a closely classified list, in two volumes, which lacks, as yet, any author or subject index. A new bibliography of governmental administration, limited to material in English, is the *Bibliography of Public Administration* by Sarah Greer, librarian of the National Institute of Public Administration.

Among law reference books of the past year, there are several of interest to the general library. Most important, perhaps, is the new compilation of the Federal statutes, *Code of the Laws of the United States of America of a General and Permanent Character in Force December 7, 1925* which is a restatement in convenient form of the laws in force now scattered in 25 volumes, i.e. the *Revised Statutes* of 1878 and volumes 20-43 of the *Statutes at Large*. This has been issued in a provisional edition containing only the text of the statutes and, after being tested by criticism and use, will be reissued eventually in a permanent edition which will contain, in addition to the text, a table of repeals, the Declaration of Independence, Ordinance of 1787, Articles of Confederation, Constitution, tables of cross-references to the *Revised Statutes*, and to other collections, etc., and an exhaustive index. A revised edition of a useful reference pamphlet is the *Popular Names of Federal Statutes* prepared by the Library of Congress, a revision of the tentative list which was "printed as manuscript" in 1923. A new series of reference pamphlets, which promises to be useful in libraries which have demands for English texts of the constitutions of Latin-American countries, is the "Law and Treaty Series" published by the Pan American Union. Each pamphlet in this series contains the full text in English of a recent constitution with date of its promulgation. Four numbers have been issued so far, containing the constitutions of the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Chile and Peru. A *Bibliography of English Law in 1650 Including Books Printed from 1480-1825*, by W. H. Maxwell, should be useful for research work in English history as well as English law. The German dictionary of international law *Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie* in process of publication since 1923, is now nearly completed, the latest num-

ber carrying it to the subject *Weltkrieg* and including a very long article on the Versailles treaty.

Grandin, A. . . *Bibliographie Générale des Sciences Juridiques, Politiques, Economiques et Sociales de 1800 à 1925-26*. v. 1-2. Paris: Recueil Sirey, 1926.

Greer, Sarah. *A Bibliography of Public Administration*. New York: National Institute of Public Administration, 1926. 238 p.

Handwörterbuch der Rechtswissenschaft. Hrsg. von Fritz Stier-Somlo u. Alexander Elster. Lfg. 3-7, 9. Arbeitsverlag - Eheliches Güterrecht. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1926. M. 6 per Lfg.

Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften. Hrsg. von Ludwig Elster, Adolf Weber, Fr. Wieser . . . 4. gänzlich umgearb. Aufl. v. 3 & 7, De Borchs-Kemper-Finanzausgleich, Religions-u. kirchliche Statistik - Tamassia. Jena: Fischer, 1926.

International Intermediary Institute, The Hague. *Répertoire Général des Traités et Autres Actes Diplomatiques Conclus depuis 1895 jusqu'en 1920*. The Hague: Nijhoff, 1926. 18 f.

Maxwell, W. Harold. *A Bibliography of English Law to 1650*, including books dealing with that period, printed from 1480 to 1925 . . . v. 1. London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1925. 444p. (v. 1 of Maxwell's *Complete Law Book Catalogue*). 12s. 6d.

Palgrave, Sir Robert Harry Inglis. *Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy*, ed. by Henry Higgs. v. 3, N-Z. London: Macmillan, 1926. 849 p. 36s.

Pan American Union. *Law and Treaty Series*. nos. 1-4. Washington, 1926. 4 pamphlets.

Staatslexikon. Hrsg. von Hermann Sacher. 5. von Grunl aus neubearb. Aufl. Bd. 1. Abel - Federkommis. Freiburg: Herder & Co., 1926. 1864 cols. M. 35.

U. S. Laws, Statutes, etc. *The Code of the Laws of the United States of America of a General and Permanent Character in Force December 7, 1925*. Consolidated, codified, set forth and published in 1926, in the one hundred and fiftieth year of the republic, at its first session, by the sixty-ninth Congress. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 1705 p.

U. S. Library of Congress. Division of Documents. *Popular Names of Federal Statutes*, a tentative list based on records of the American law section. Legislative reference service, Library of Congress. Revised June, 1926, under the direction of James B. Childs. . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 19 p. 10 cts.

Wörterbuch des Völkerrechts und der Diplomatie, begonnen von . . . Dr. Julius Hatschek, fortgesetzt und hrsg. von Dr. Karl Strupp. . . . Bd. 3. Lfg. 14-16. Vasallenstaaten-Weltkrieg, Diplomatische Vorgeschichte. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1926. 384 p. M.6 per Lfg.

YEAR BOOKS AND STATISTICS

In this subject an interesting development has been the revival of the *American Year Book* which from 1910 until its suspension after 1919, furnished such a useful annual chronicle of current history, economics, literature, science, art, etc., in America. The editorial plan of the new volume is similar to that of the older issues but the publisher is changed and the scope of the work broadened somewhat, with the inclusion of separate treatment for various subjects formerly combined. Somewhat similar in plan and purpose is the new *Europa Year-book* which attempts to give a birdseye view of the present government, social and political life, distinguished persons, literature, art, scientific institutions, etc., of each of the European

countries. Its brief "Who's Who" lists, especially in the case of countries which have no national "Who's Who" publication, have reference value. A new member of the growing group of handbooks in English or foreign countries is the *Polish Handbook*. In addition to the governmental, descriptive and statistical material usually included in such handbooks, this has considerable information about Polish literature and Polish writers.

For charts, etc., of American statistics, the new *Statistical Atlas of the United States* is of first importance. This contains the maps and charts prepared especially to illustrate the fourteenth census as well as certain others reprinted from annual and special reports of the Bureau of the Census.

The American Year Book; a record of events and progress. 1925. New York: Macmillan, 1926. 1158 p. \$7.50.

The Europa Year-book. An annual survey of European politics, art, and literature, a European who's who and directory, and a statistical review of Europe. 1926. London: George Routledge and Sons, [1926]. 626 p. 15s.

The Polish Handbook . . . a guide to the country and resources of the republic of Poland. 1925. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1925. 10s. 6d.

Thompson, J. Walter, Co. *Population and Its Distribution*. 4th ed. Compiled by J. Walter Thompson Company. Population of the United States by states and principal cities—state census figures where available, others estimated by the Bureau of the Census of the United States—income tax returns by counties and chief cities, a table of retail and wholesale dealers by states and chief cities. [New York]: J. Walter Thompson Co., 1926. 371 p. \$7.50.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. *Biennial Census of Manufactures*. 1923. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 1454 p. \$1.75.

U. S. Bureau of the Census. . . . *Statistical Atlas of the United States*. 1925. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 476 p. \$2.

COMMERCE AND BUSINESS

Among the various recent publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are several of reference value in the general library. A new edition, the sixth, of *Commercial and Industrial Organizations of the United States* lists nine thousand organizations, giving up-to-date information about name, address, headquarters, and date of annual meeting of each. A new edition of the *Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America* compiled originally by E. B. Filsinger and now revised by the Latin American Division of the Bureau, has appeared. A new guide of the same sort for a different part of the world is the *Commercial Travelers' Guide to the Far East* which supplies the guide book information needed by the commercial traveler for canvassing in Japan, China, the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies, British Malaya, French Indo-China, Siam, India, Australia, and New Zealand. A new bibliography published by the Bureau is *Market Research Agencies, a Guide to*

Publications and Activities Relating to Domestic Marketing, which lists recent publications on marketing, and also indicates organizations, firms, etc., doing research work in this subject or otherwise in a position to furnish such information.

A new supplement to a standard bibliography of commerce and economics is volume 10 of the *Katalog der Bibliothek der Handelskammer zu Leipzig* which records the accessions of that library for the years 1919-1924.

A dictionary of foreign insurance terms has already been noted in the section on Dictionaries. A new insurance annual which now seems well established, as the second annual issue has followed the first very promptly, is *I.I.I. International Insurance Intelligence*, an *International Year Book of Insurance Companies Accounts*. This gives information about companies in each country and in many cases furnishes a summary of the insurance laws of the country. Information is fuller for the European section than for the rest of the world.

Filsinger, Ernst B. *Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America*. 2d rev. ed. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 617 p. U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. "Miscellaneous" series, no. 89) \$1.25.

I.I.I. International Insurance Intelligence. An international yearbook of insurance companies accounts. 2d issue, 1925-26. London: *The Review*; Copenhagen: Forsikrings Kongressens Forlag, 1926. 994 p. 42 s.

Leipzig. Handelskammer. *Bibliothek. Katalog der Bibliothek der Handelskammer zu Leipzig*. v. 10. 1919-1924. Leipzig: [E. Glausch], 1926. 746 p. M. 10.

U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Commercial Travelers' Guide to the Far East*. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 384 p. 85 cts. ("Trade Promotion" series, no. 29).

— *Commercial and Industrial Organizations of the United States*. Rev. ed. June 1, 1926. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 191 p. 60 cts.

— *Market Research Agencies*; a guide to publications and activities relating to domestic marketing. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1926. 81 p. 15 cts. ("Domestic Commerce" series, no. 6).

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

In science and technology the year has seen a number of new editions but few new works. Luegers' *Lexikon der Gesamten Technik* has been revised to keep pace with the advance of technical subjects since the second edition and its supplement. It will be complete in six volumes and an index of which two, A-Elektrum, have appeared. The *Maintenance of Way Cyclopedia* of 1921 has been completely rewritten under the title *Railway Engineering and Maintenance Cyclopedia*. The various fields are treated by experts and a dictionary of terms is given.

In chemistry the sixth volume of the revised edition of Thorpe's *Dictionary of Applied Chemistry* covers *S-Acid-tetryl*. Volume 5 of the *Literatur-register der Organischen Chemie* prepared by the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft in Berlin, indexes material for 1919-1921. There

is an increase in entries of 44 per cent over the preceding volume. A revised edition of *Van Nostrand's Chemical Annual* discards few of the tables in the earlier editions, but corrections have been made where required by recent information, and a number of new tables have been added.

A careful and extensive collection of critical tables of numerical data for physics, chemistry and technology, prepared by a large number of specialists, is being issued by the National Research Council. There are to be five volumes of which the first covers national and local systems of weights and measures, symbols, basic constants, conversion data, dimensions, definitions, chemical elements and atoms, laboratory technique, physical properties of chemical substances, radioactivity, astronomical and geodetic data, and aerodynamics.

In medicine a new volume of the *Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-general's Office*, containing 6312 author entries, 5518 book titles, and 59,231 titles of articles in periodicals, carries the alphabet from Eade to Gazzetti. The tenth decennial revision of *The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America* has been prepared on substantially the same plan as that of the preceding revision with such changes as were agreed upon by the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention of 1920. In accordance with the revision of this, the twenty-first edition of the *Dispensatory of the United States* has been issued. From the International Labour Office at Geneva comes an encyclopedia of industrial hygiene, which contains articles dealing with industrial processes and environmental conditions which are dangerous or unhealthy to workers. Each subject is treated in a separate brochure in order that these may be arranged alphabetically for binding upon completion of the work. To give health information in simple language and in convenient reference form for the layman with no scientific knowledge, two officials of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, L. K. Frankel and D. B. Armstrong have prepared *A Popular Encyclopedia of Health*.

Issues of two medical dictionaries should be noted. The regular biennial revision of Stedman has appeared enlarged and brought to date. Another publication which is not a new edition of any one former work but a revising, recasting and combining of the various earlier Gould dictionaries is *Gould's Medical Dictionary*. Additional material, principally on recent developments, has been included, 5000 of the 76,000 terms being new.

An important co-operative undertaking in biology is the new abstracting and indexing service *Biological Abstracts*, the first issue of which appeared in December. Signed abstracts of

articles in all languages are supplied by biologists throughout the scientific world. There are to be monthly numbers arranged by specialties with an author index for each issue and an annual author and subject index. In so far as the same fields are covered the work is a continuation of *Abstracts of Bacteriology and Botanical Abstracts*.

A compact German dictionary which gives etymologies and short definitions of zoological terms is Hirsch-Schweigger's *Zoologisches Wörterbuch*. It is designed for the general reader as well as for the scientist and student. To facilitate the study of the farming industry in England and Wales, J. P. Howell, on behalf of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute at Oxford University, has published his *Agricultural Atlas of England and Wales*, with the object of making available material, based on parish returns for 1918, on systems of cropping and distributions of livestock within counties.

Biological Abstracts, a comprehensive abstracting and indexing journal of the world's literature in theoretical and applied biology, exclusive of clinical medicine. In its departments dealing with theoretical bacteriology and botany the journal represents a continuation of *Abstracts of Bacteriology and Botanical Abstracts*. Published under the auspices of the Union of American biological societies with the co-operation of biologists generally. v. 1, no. 1, December, 1926. Menasha, Wis. \$15 per annual volume.

Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft, Berlin. *Literaturregister der Organischen Chemie*, geordnet nach M. M. Richters Formelsystem. Hrsg. von Robert Stelzner . . . Bd. 5: 1919-1921. Braunschweig: F. Vieweg und Sohn, 1926. 1773 p. M. 120.

Frankel, L. K., and Armstrong, D. B. *Popular Encyclopedia of Health*. New York: Boni, 1926. 366 p. \$3.50.

Gould, George Milbry. *Gould's Medical Dictionary*. Edited by R. J. S. Scott. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., [c. 1926]. 1398 p. \$9.

Hirsch-Schweigger, Erwin. *Zoologisches Wörterbuch* . . . Mit 477 Abbildungen. Berlin: D. Gruyter, 1925. 628 p. M. 26.

Howell, John Pryse. *An Agricultural Atlas of England and Wales*, made on behalf of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute, University of Oxford. Southampton: Pub. by direction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries by the Ordinance Survey, [1925]. [6] p. [26] maps. 10s.

International Labour Office. *Occupation and Health*. Encyclopedia of hygiene, pathology and social welfare, studied from the point of view of labour, industry and trades. Brochure 1-57. Geneva, 1925-26.

Luegers Lexikon der Gesamten Technik und ihrer Hilfswissenschaften. 3 vollst. neu bearb. Aufl. . . Hrsg. von E. Frey. Bd. 1-2. A-Elektrum. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1926. M. 90.

National Research Council. *International Critical Tables of Numerical Data, Physics, Chemistry and Technology*, prepared under the auspices of the International Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences. . . v. 1. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1926. 415 p. Sold only in sets of five volumes at \$12 a volume.

The Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America. Tenth decennial revision . . . by authority of the United States Pharmacopoeial Convention held at Washington,

D.C., May 11, 1920. . . . Official from January 1, 1926. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1925. 626 p. \$4.

Railway Engineering and Maintenance Cyclopedia. An authoritative manual of engineering, maintenance and signalling, including definitions, descriptions, illustrations and methods of use of materials, equipment and devices employed in the construction and maintenance of tracks, bridges, buildings, water service, signals and other fixed railway properties and facilities. Editor, Elmer T. Howson. 2nd ed. New York: Simmons-Boardman, [c1926]. 1072 p. \$8.

Stedman, Thomas Lathrop. A practical medical dictionary. 9th rev. ed. New York: W. Wood & Co., 1926. 1178 p. \$7.

Thorpe, Edward. A dictionary of applied chemistry. Rev. and enl. ed. v. 6, S Acid-tetryl. London: Longmans, Green, 1926. 791 p. 60 s.

U. S. Surgeon-general's office. Library. *Index-catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-general's Office, United States Army. Authors and subjects.* 3d ser., v. 5, Eade-Gazzetti. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1925. 1091 p. \$2.55.

Van Nostrand's Chemical Annual; a handbook of useful data for analytical, manufacturing, and investigating chemists, chemical engineers, and students; ed. by John C. Olsen . . . assistant ed., T. R. Lecompte . . . 6th issue, 1926, thoroughly rev. and enl. New York: Van Nostrand, 1926. 882 p.

Wood, George B. *Dispensatory of the United States of America.* 21st ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott, [c 1926]. \$15.

FINE ARTS

From the point of view of the general library, the most important music reference book of the year is probably the *Song Index* edited by Minnie E. Sears and published by the H. W. Wilson Company with the advice and encouragement of an advisory committee of the American Library Association, which sponsored the idea of a song index in the beginning and has kept in touch with the work thruout its compilation. To those familiar with the important index service which Granger's *Index to Poetry* has long rendered this new *Song Index* may perhaps be best described as a "Song Granger." It is a detailed index to the words and music of some twelve thousand songs as found in 177 books of song collections (262 volumes) giving each song full indexing under title, with added entries under author's name, composer's name and first line, and cross references from all variant titles and titles of translations. Its great use for the finding of wanted songs in any library—public, school, college or special—which does reference work in this line is obvious, but it serves also several other uses. As the collections to be indexed were chosen by experienced librarians as the best available for such reference use, the list, especially the classified subject list, forms an admirable buying guide for a library which is building up its music collection. An important, but perhaps less obvious use, is the value of the *Song Index* to the general reference worker as a supplement to Granger's *Index to Poetry*, since many songs are poems set to music and belong also to the subject of literature. As such a supplement it may be used to find added poems or

copies, and to find English translations of foreign poems, or foreign translations of English poems. An interesting example is Victor Hugo's well known poem "Si mes vers avaient des ailes," which, found in only one of the Granger collections, is here indexed both for the original French and also several English translations. Heine's "Mit Deinen Blauen Augen," translated, is found in but two of the Granger collections, but the *Song Index* locates the original in several collections, some six English translations, a French translation and a Swedish translation.

For reference questions on opera stories, two new books should be noted. *A Thousand and One Nights of Opera* by F. H. Martens is a new handbook of opera synopses which differs from previous compilations in two respects. It includes a much larger number of operas and it groups these by themes so that the reader can find not only the plot of some one particular opera, but also accounts of others dealing with the same story. Some of the outlines are very brief, as was perhaps inevitable in view of the large number included. A useful guide to the finding of synopses is the *Index to Opera Plots*, by Waldemar Rieck, which has been published serially in the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, January-April, 1926, and which is to be reprinted as a separate book some time in 1927. The main list is under composers' names with a detailed index of titles, and while it will be useful in locating any plot, its greatest use will be naturally for those operas not frequently included in books of synopses—that is, the older and less well known operas.

There are several new volumes of biography of artists but these are described in the section under Biography. A new edition, the eleventh, of Wall's *Dictionary of Photography* shows some changes and revisions over the tenth edition, 1920, but does not differ greatly from that edition.

Martens, Frederick H. *A Thousand and One Nights of Opera.* New York and London: Appleton, 1926. 487 p. 21 cm. \$3.50. 10s. 6d.

Rieck, Waldemar. *Index to Opera Plots*, an index to the stories of operas, operettas, ballets etc., from the 16th to the 20th century. New York Public Library. *Bulletin*, 30: 12-27, 110-34, 164-200, 233-571. January-April 1926.

Sears, Minnie Earl. *Song Index.* An index to more than 12,000 songs in 177 song collections comprising 262 volumes. Edited by Minnie Earl Sears, assisted by Phyllis Crawford. New York: Wilson, 1926. 650 p. Service basis, apply to publisher for price.

Wall, E. J. *Dictionary of Photography and Reference Book for Amateur and Professional Photographers.* Ed. and largely rewritten by F. J. Mortimer. 11th ed. London: Hiffe, 1926. 675 p. 10s. 6d. \$5.

LITERATURE

The most comprehensive new reference work in this subject is the *Dictionary of European Literature* by Laurie Magnus. This supplies concise articles from the point of view of the

student of English literature, on writers, movements, motifs, literary forms, anonymous classics, etc. of the literatures of the various European countries, including the British Isles. Articles on individual writers, of course, predominate, but these are concerned less with biographical data than with the writer's literary position, attitude, influence, etc. Some bibliographical references to sources of further information are given and the work should have considerable use as a first aid, or where concise information is needed.

Reference books of literary biography are never plentiful enough to meet the demands of the cataloger and the general reference worker, so it is always a satisfaction to note any new aids in this field, even if they are still in a tentative form. Braithwaite's *Anthology of Magazine Verse* includes in its 1926 volume, as a new feature, a brief biographical dictionary of American poets. As a first issue this list is avowedly incomplete, omissions might easily be noted and the amount of information is uneven, but even in its first issue it supplies some information not easily obtainable elsewhere, for example, dates of birth for some authors for whom no dates are given on Library of Congress printed cards. If this list can be expanded and continued in later issues it promises to be useful. Several anthologies with biographies of reference value, have appeared. The *Anthologie des Ecrivains Morts à la Guerre 1914-1918* includes signed biographies and bibliographies of some length for some six hundred writers who fell in the World War, in addition to selected extracts from their writings. A new edition, the tenth, of Leopold's *Nederlandsche Schrijvers en Schrijfsters*, edited by W. Pik and Dr. G. E. Opstelten is primarily an anthology of selected extracts, but it includes, besides, many biographies of Dutch authors. For some of these information is not easily obtainable in the ordinary reference books. A new work for Spanish-American writers is the *Bibliografía de Novelistas Mexicanos* which lists several hundred Mexican novelists, past and present, and gives for most of them brief biographies in addition to lists of writings.

The Chaucer concordance by Professor Tatlock of Harvard, which the Carnegie Institution of Washington has had in press for a year past, is not yet published altho its publication may probably be looked for shortly. Notice of this most important new concordance must therefore wait until next year's record. The only additions this year to the constantly growing group of author dictionaries and concordances, are, curiously enough, two dictionaries for the same living author, H. G. Wells. One of these, *A Dictionary of the Characters and Scenes in the Novels and Short Stories of H. G. Wells* by G.

A. Connes, while done in English, is compiled by a Frenchman and published in France, while the other *The Works of H. G. Wells, a Bibliography, Dictionary and Subject Index*, by Geoffrey H. Wells, is the work of an English compiler and an English publisher. Each has features which the other lacks and a library which had many reference questions about H. G. Wells, would probably need to use the two for a complete record. Both give synopses of plots and accounts of characters with reference only to title of story, not to exact chapter in which these appear. The French work has the longer list of characters and includes notes about originals not given in the English work while the latter, tho listing fewer characters has an important bibliography which is lacking in the French dictionary.

The supplementary service which the *Song Index* renders as an index to poems also, has already been mentioned in the preceding section. An important index which appears this year in a new edition is the *Index to Fairy Tales, Myths, and Legends* by Mary Huse Eastman, of which the first edition was issued in 1915. This second edition follows the plan of the original work but is enlarged to nearly twice its size, indexing some 333 books as against the 185 indexed in the first edition.

No new dictionary of quotations has been published tho several reprints may be noted. The 1926 printing of the tenth edition of Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations* is a reprinting merely, and does not claim to be a revision. Putnam's *Complete Book of Quotations* by William Gurney Benham is an American edition of Benham's *Book of Quotations* which differs from the English edition (London: Ward Locke, 1921, 15s.) only in the changed title page and the higher price.

Anthologie des Ecrivains Morts à la Guerre 1914-1918, publ. par l'Association des Ecrivains Combattants. Amiens: Edgar Malfère, 1924-26. 5v. 100fr.

Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1926 and Year Book of American Poetry. Edited by W. S. Braithwaite. Boston: B. J. Brimmer Co., 1926. 487+496+171+43 p. \$4.

Benham, William Gurney. *Putnam's Complete Book of Quotations*. . . New York: Putnam, 1925. 1224 p. \$6.

An American edition of Benham's *Book of Quotations*. London: Ward Lock and Co., 1924.

Connes, G. A. *A Dictionary of the Characters and Scenes in the Novels, Romances and Short Stories of H. G. Wells*. Dijon: Maurice Darantière, 1926. 489 p.

Eastman, Mary Huse. *Index to Fairy Tales, Myths and Legends*. 2d ed. rev. and enl. Boston: Faxon, 1926. 610 p. 22cm. ("Useful Reference" series, no. 281. \$6.

Iguiniz, Juan B. *Bibliografía de Novelistas Mexicanos*; ensayo biográfico, bibliográfico y crítico, precedido de un estudio histórico de la novela mexicana, por Francisco Monterde García Icazaleeta. Mexico: Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas, 1926. 432 p. ("Monografías Bibliográficas Mexicanas," no. 31.

Leopold, L. *Nederlandsche Schrijvers en Schrijfsters*,

Proeven uit Hun Werken met Beknopte Biographieën en Portretten. Tiende, omgewerkte druk door W. Pik en Dr. G. E. Opstelten. Groningen: Wolters, 1926. 848 p. f.5.90.

Magnus, Laurie. *Dictionary of European Literature*, designed as a companion to English studies. London: Routledge; New York: Dutton, 1926. 594 p. 26 cm. 25s., \$10.

Merker, Paul and Wolfgang Stammeler. *Reallexikon der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte.* Bd. 1, Lfg. 5-7; Bd. 2, Lfg. 1-2, Erlebnis-Kunst und Literatur. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1925-26. M. 3.50 per Lfg.

Wells, Geoffrey H. *The works of H. G. Wells, 1887-1925.* A bibliography, dictionary and subject-index. London: Routledge; New York: H. W. Wilson, 1926. 274 p. 12s. 6d. \$3.25.

BIOGRAPHY

The new edition of Chambers's *Encyclopædia* mentioned in an earlier section, naturally suggests a new edition of its offshoot, Chambers's *Biographical Dictionary* which has been several times reprinted with changes since its first publication in 1897. The 1926 issue of this work edited by William Geddie and J. Liddell Geddie shows some revision and changes in existing articles to bring their information to 1925, and also the insertion of some entirely new articles altho, as is always the case where changes are made in old plates, an equal amount of old material must be cut out to make room for the new. In reference books as in other things, "the old order changeth." In the new Chambers, for example, to make room for the nine line article on Mussolini, the Italian chess player Muzio "who did not invent the Muzio gambit" and Walter Mylne, the last Scottish Protestant martyr, disappear altogether, Sir Hugh Middleton, the goldsmith, loses his cross reference from Myddelton, and the article on W. H. Myers is slightly shortened. To admit the new article on Ramsay Macdonald the older article on George Macdonald is shortened by ten lines.

Perhaps the most interesting new book in this field, however, is the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* by W. Steward Wallace, librarian of the University of Toronto, which supplies an adequate biographical dictionary with modern standards in a field hitherto sparsely furnished with such reference tools. This includes concise impartial biographies of some 1650 persons now dead who were either Canadians or definitely connected with Canada in some way. Bibliographical references to sources of fuller information, are given freely and as the list includes many writers, the work should serve as a dictionary both of Canadian biography in general, and of Canadian authors in particular.

Another new work of national biography in quite a different field is the *Grosse Jüdische National Biographie*, by S. Wininger, of which the first volume, A-C, was published in 1925. This gives concise articles, with bibliographical references to sources, about Jews of all times

and all nations, including persons still living. Some 1687 names are treated in this first volume and the number to be included in the complete work is estimated at eight thousand. Other new volumes of national biography include additions to all of the three Scandinavian sets now in process of publication, which are noted in detail in the appended list, and a new volume, volume 19, in the J. G. White Company's *National Cyclopaedia of American Biography* which gives articles of some length on about a thousand Americans not now living. While the new edition of *Cokayne's Peerage* classes as a reference work in genealogy rather than biography it contains so much biographical information also, that its new volumes should be noted here. These are volume 6, *Gordon-Hurstpierpoint*, and a reissue of volume 5, alphabetically arranged to replace the non-alphabetical volume 5 issued 1921. Besides differing in arrangement this new volume 5 contains material omitted in the old. This reissue cancels the original volume 5 and is supplied to subscribers without extra charge. The large amount of Scotch biography included in the new volume of Scott's "Fasti" has already been noted in the section on Religion. While new volumes of established annual "Who's Who's" are not recorded in this survey, those that appear at longer intervals are noted, and of this class there are several examples this year. The biennial *Who's Who in America* appears as usual in an enlarged edition, the 1926-27 issue showing an enlarged format as well as an increase in the number of biographies. This new edition includes some 26,915 biographies of which 3491 are for names appearing for the first time. Cross references to those who have died since the last issue and to names of those living persons included in earlier issues but omitted in this are given, but other cross references to volumes 8-12 are omitted as these are contained in the two "key" volumes, 7 and 12. The total number of biographies contained in the whole set, v. 1-14 and made available thru this last volume and the sets of cross-references has now reached the impressive total of 49,031. Of more limited and local interest is the new *Who's Who in Chicago* containing biographies of living Chicagoans. This is a new edition, the first since 1917, of Marquis's *Book of Chicagoans*. The second edition of the *China Who's Who (Foreign)* is on the same plan as the first edition, 1924, presenting concise biographies of foreigners resident in China. The size is about that of the first edition, but the list of names differs considerably.

There are several biographical dictionaries of special subjects to be noted. The new volume of Poggendorff's *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch für Mathematik, Astronomie,*

Physik, Chemie und Verwandte Wissenschaftsgebiete, of which the first half, A-K, was recorded in last year's summary, has been completed by the issue of the second part, L-Z, which completes the alphabet and adds a brief supplement. A new volume of the Thieme-Becker *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler* carries the alphabet thru Kauffungen. An entirely new dictionary of artists in a field not previously covered is Mantle Fielding's *Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers* which presents some eight thousand concise biographies of American artists of all periods giving for each the essential facts of his life and work as far as known and referring to museums and other sources in which examples of the work are preserved. Living artists are included.

Many of the new reference books contain literary biography. The list of American poets in Braithwaite and the useful biographies in several anthologies have already been commented on in the preceding section on Literature. Ehrencron-Müller's great dictionary of Danish and Norwegian writers, of which volumes 1-2 were described in last year's record, has been continued by a third volume which carries the alphabet thru Heltzen. As librarians have written biographies more often than they have themselves been written about, it is an interesting change to record a work in which the profession figures as subject rather than author. *Deutsche Bibliothekare* by Karl Bader is a biographical dictionary of German librarians past and present (including living persons) supplying concise articles freely furnished with biographical references to sources of information where such exist.

Bader, Karl. *Lexikon deutscher Bibliothekare in Haupt- und Nebenamt bei Fürsten, Staaten u. Städten*. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1922. 295 p. 25 cm. M. 22. (Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, Beiheft 55).

Chambers' *Biographical Dictionary*, the great of all nations and all times. Originally comp. by David Patrick and F. Hindes Groome. New ed., ed. by Wm. Geddie and J. Liddell Geddie. London: Chambers; Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1926. 1006 p. 15 s. \$6.

China *Who's Who* 1926 (foreign). A biographical dictionary comp. and publ. by Carroll Lunt. Shanghai: Kelly & Walsh, 1926. 304+8 p.

Cokayne, George Edward. *The Complete Peerage*. . . . v. 5-6, Eardley-Hurstpierpoint. London: St. Catherine Press, 1926. v. 5, 63s.; v. 6, 73s. 6d.

Dansk Biografisk Haandleksikon, redigeret af Svend Dahl of P. Engelstoft. Kjøbenhavn: Gyldendal, 1925-26. v. 3 (hft. 18-19), p. 449-672, Stage-Wedell. kr. 2.85 per hft.

Ehrencron-Müller, H. *Forfatterlexikon Omfattende Danmark, Norge og Island indtil 1814*. Bd. 3. F. Hel. Kjøbenhavn: Aschehoug, 1926. 514 p. 15 kr.

Fielding, Mantle. *Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engravers*. Philadelphia: Pr. for subscribers, 1925. 433 p. pl., ports. 27 cm. \$15.

National Cyclopaedia of American Biography. v. 19. New York: White, 1926. 463 p. \$15.

Norsk Biografisk Leksikon. Redaktør: Edv. Bull,

Einar Jansen. Oslo: Aschehoug, 1926. v. 3, Hft. 2-3, Collin-Dunker. kr. 7.50 per hft.

Poggendorff, Johann Christian. J. C. Poggendorff's *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch für mathematik, Astronomie, Physik, Chemie und Verwandte Wissenschaftsgebiete*. Bd. 5, 1904-1922, hrsg. von der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig, redig. von Prof. Dr. P. Weinmeister. 2. Abth. L-Z. Leipzig, Berlin: Verlag-Chemie, 1926. Abth. 2, p. 697-1423. M. 80.

Svenskt Biografisk Lexikon. . . . Redaktör, Bertil Boethius. v. 6, Brandt-Bygdén. Stockholm: Bonnier, 1926. 797 p.

Thieme, Ulrich, and Felix Becker. *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler, von der Antike bis zur Gegenwart*, hrsg. von Hans Vollmer. v. 19. Leipzig: Seemann, 1926. M. 56.

Wallace, W. Stewart. *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*. Toronto: Macmillan, 1926. 433 p. \$12.50.

Who's Who in America; a biographical dictionary of notable living men and women of the United States. v. 14, 1926-1927. . . . Chicago: The A. N. Marquis Co., 1926. 2270 p. \$8.50.

Who's Who in Chicago, 1926. Chicago: Marquis, 1926. 969 p. \$12.50.

Wininger, S. *Grosse Jüdische National-biographie*, mit mehr als 8000 Lebensbeschreibungen namhafter jüdischer Männer u. Frauen aller Zeiten u. Länder. Ein Nachschlagewerk f. d. jüdische Volk u. dessen Freunde. Bd. 1. A-E (i.e. A-C). Cernăuți: Druck "Orient," 1925.

HISTORY

Even tho the *Guide to Historical Literature*, edited by a committee of the American Historical Association, which was announced for publication last fall by Macmillan, has been delayed and will not appear until 1927, the chief interest in the field of history during the past year remains bibliographical in character. In the *Economic and Social History of the World War*, issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, two volumes of bibliography have appeared. Of these Leland and Mereness' *Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War* gives brief outlines of the organization and functions of the various branches of the United States federal government, lists their significant war publications and describes their records and files as well as giving an account of the war history collection of each state. In the same series, Camille Bloch's *Bibliographie Méthodique de l'Histoire Economique et Sociale de la France Pendant la Guerre* is a classified list of French printed and secondary materials. A third contribution to social and economic history for a different period is J. B. Williams' *A Guide to the Printed Materials for English Social and Economic History, 1750-1850*, a selective, annotated list. It includes only books except in the case of those periodical articles which contain bibliographies too useful to ignore, but even thus limited, the list fills two good sized volumes. There are two new lists of sources for British and American colonial history. H. C. Bell's *Guide to British West Indian Archive Materials*, in

London and in the Islands, for the History of the United States, a guide to the widely scattered archive material for the history of the British colonial empire in America and of the United States before 1815, includes not only the manuscript records in the various West Indian islands, but also those in the British Colonial office. S. A. Khan's *Sources for the History of British India in the Seventeenth Century* lists all manuscripts on the period scattered in the various record offices in England and has also a section on records in India.

Of illustrated works, an extensive history, *The Pageant of America*, to be in fifteen volumes, should be noted. It is a record of American history and achievement in pictorial form. Text is used to explain the pictures but not to give a connected story. The number of illustrations is great, their sources are given, and they are well reproduced. The work should prove especially useful for schools. Five volumes have appeared to date. In the large illustrated history of France, edited by Hanotaux, a new volume, the second part of the *Géographie Humaine de la France* has appeared. In Canada, part I of a *Catalogue of Pictures, Including Paintings, Drawings and Prints in the Public Archives of Canada* lists portraits of two hundred and six persons important in Canadian history, giving biographical data concerning the person, description of the portraits with record of where published, if at all, in the books of the Archives library, and brief biographical notices of artists and engravers. Very few names are included which do not appear in the *A. L. A. Portrait Index*, but many of the references to reproductions supplement those in the *A. L. A. list*.

In archaeology the *Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte* of Ebert has progressed rapidly and now has six volumes completed with a seventh well started and the eighth begun. To supplement the bibliographies of this work, which record the literature up to 1924, the editor has issued the first volume of a *Vorgeschichtliches Jahrbuch* covering 1924. Besides the bibliography for the year, a section of scientific and personal news is included. The second edition of Schrader's *Reallexikon der Indogermanischen Altertumskunde* is now complete except for the index.

Of new editions we have the *Ploetz' Manual of Universal History* revised and brought up to the early part of 1925. The sections on the ancient Orient and on the period since 1883 have been entirely rewritten, and other parts where recent investigations have brought new material to light has been revised. E. C. Warner has edited Ball's *Things Chinese* bringing it up to date, especially in so far as the change of the Chinese government from a monarchy to a republic has affected it. The bibliogra-

phies have been revised thruout.

Besides the titles mentioned in the body of this section, the appended list includes new parts of older works.

Ball, James Dyer. *Things Chinese*; or, Notes connected with China. 5th ed., rev. by E. Chalmers Werner. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, 1925. 766 p.

Bell, Herbert Clifford. *Guide to British West Indian Archive Material in London and in the Islands, for the History of the United States*. By Herbert C. Bell, David W. Parker and others. Washington, D. C., Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1926. \$3.00. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Publication" No. 372. Papers of the Department of Historical Research, J. F. Jameson, editor).

Bloch, Camille. . . . *Bibliographie méthodique et sociale de la France pendant la guerre*. Paris: Les Presses Universitaires de France, [1925]. 919 p. (Donation Carnegie pour la Paix Internationale. Histoire Economique et Sociale de la Guerre Mondiale. Série Française).

Cambridge Ancient History. Ed. by J. B. Bury, S. A. Cook, and F. E. Adcock. vol. 3. *The Assyrian Empire*. 821 p. 35s. vol. 4. *Persian Empire and the West*. 698 p. 35s. Cambridge, Eng.: Cambridge University Press, 1925-1926.

Cambridge Medieval History, planned by J. B. Bury. vol. 5. *Contest of Empire and Papacy*. Ed. by J. R. Tanner, C. W. Previte-Orton, Z. N. Brooke. New York: Macmillan, 1926. 1005 p. 50s.

Canada. Archives. *Catalogue of Pictures, Including Paintings, Drawings and Prints in the Public Archives of Canada*, with an introduction and notes, by James F. Kenney. Part I. Portraits. Ottawa: [Mortimer Co., 1925] 168 p.

Dictionnaire Historique et Biographique de la Suisse, fasc. 26-30. Grissach-Horner. Neuchâtel: Attinger, [1926].

Hanotaux, Gabriel. . . . *Histoire de la Nation Française* . . . illustrations d'Auguste Lepère. vol. 2. *Géographie Humaine de la France*, par Jean Brunhes. Paris: Société de l'Histoire Nationale, [1926]. 652 p.

Khan, Shafaat Ahmad. *Sources for the history of British India in the seventeenth century*. London: Humphrey Milford, 1926. 395 p. 25s.

Leland, Waldo G. and Newton D. Mereness. *Introduction to the American Official Sources for the Economic and Social History of the World War*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1926. 532 p. \$5.00. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "Economic and Social History of the World War. American Series").

. . . *The Pageant of America, a Pictorial History of the United States*. Ralph Henry Gabriel, editor. . . . Vol. 1. *Adventures in the Wilderness*, by Clark Wissler, C. L. Skinner, William Wood. vol. 3. *Toilers of Land and Sea*, by R. H. Gabriel. vol. 5. *The Epic of Industry*, by Malcolm Keir. Vol. 11. *The American Spirit in Letters*, by Stanley Thomas Williams. Vol. 13. *The American Spirit in Architecture*, by T. F. Hamlin. [New Haven: Yale University Press, 1925-1926]. Set of 15 volumes \$67.50.

Ploetz, Karl Julius. *Ploetz' Manual of Universal History*, translated and enlarged by William H. Tillinghast, revised under the editorship of Harry Elmer Barnes, with the collaboration of Albert H. Imhah, Thomas Preston Pearson and John Henry Wuorinen. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, [c1925]. 766 p. \$4.

Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte . . . hrsg. von Max Ebert. vol. 1-6 complete carries alphabet thru Kleidung. Vol. 7. Lfg. 1-3. 6. Kleinasien-Kunst, Löffel-Malta. Vol. 8. Lfg. 1. Malta-Megalithgrab. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1924-1926. vol. 1-6. M.326.50.

Schrader, Otto. *Reallexikon der Indogermanischen*

Altetumskunde; Grundzüge einer Cultur- und Völkergeschichte Alt-europas. 2. verm. und umgearb. Aufl. hrsg. von A. Nehring. vol. 2, heft 4, Slaven-Zwölften. Berlin: De Gruyter, 1926. M.20.

Vorgeschichtliches Jahrbuch . . . hrsg. von Max Ebert. Bd. 1. *Bibliographie des Jahres 1924*. Berlin, De Gruyter, 1926. 157 p. M.15.

Williams, Judith Blow. A guide to the printed materials for English social and economic history, 1750-1850. New York: Columbia University Press, 1926. 2 v. \$10. ("Records of Civilization: Sources and Studies," ed. by J. T. Shotwell).

GEOGRAPHY

Altho the need for a new or thoroly revised gazetteer, which has been felt keenly since the period of changes in geographical names and national boundaries made by the war, has not yet been met by the publication of any comprehensive work, there are several substitutes or smaller works to be recorded.

A new British official publication is the *List of Countries and Divisions of Countries as Distinguished in the Trade and Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom, Together with an Index of the Foreign and Colonial Ports and Shipping Places Throughout the World* published by the Statistical Office. The principal list in this work is the alphabetical list of ports and places with indication of the countries to which they belong. While this gives no descriptive matter, its mere location of the port or place is helpful as it includes various names not to be found in either the general gazetteers or in the alphabetical indexes of the standard atlases. The *Dictionnaire Historique et Géographique des Communes Belges* by Eugène de Seyn, which was mentioned in last year's article has been completed, the last few fascicules not only finishing the alphabet of places, but adding several lists of public buildings, châteaux, country seats, etc., with indications as to the present condition of these, whether or not destroyed during the war, etc. Another regional dictionary of more limited use, which has recently been completed, is *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India* by Nundolal Dey. This has been in course of publication piecemeal in the monthly numbers of the *Indian Antiquary* since 1919, and the December number of that journal completes the index of modern names which forms the second part of the dictionary.

The interest in place names and the need for scientific and accurate information about such names, is served by several recent publications. The great survey of French place names, *Dictionnaire Topographique de la France*, which has been at a standstill since the publication of the twenty-seventh volume issued just before the war, has been continued by the publication of a new volume, *Dictionnaire Topographique du Département de la Côte d'Or* by Alphonse Rose-rot, the compiler of the earlier volume dealing

with the *Département* of Haute-Marne. This is on the same plan as the earlier volumes of the series and its publication, together with the announcement that another volume is in press and two others in preparation, serves as a welcome indication that the great *Dictionnaire Topographique* is to be continued actively.

For English place names, there is a new publication of the English Place Name Society to be recorded. *The Place Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire* by A. Mawer and F. M. Stenton appears as Volume III of this series.

Two official lists of forms of geographical names have been continued during the year by the issue of new parts. From the U. S. Geographic Board comes a revised issue of the second supplement to its *Report*, giving decisions for the period June-1923 to June-1926. The corresponding British organization, the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use, has issued several new pamphlets. These include a second list of names in Czecho-Slovakia, a list of names in Roumania, and revised editions of several earlier pamphlets which are noted in detail in the appended list.

Dey, Nundolal. *The Geographical Dictionary of Ancient and Medieval India*. In *Indian Antiquary*, 1919-1926.

Great Britain. Customs Establishment. Statistical Office. . . . *List of Countries and Divisions of Countries as Distinguished in the Trade and Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom Together with an Index to the Foreign and Colonial Ports and Shipping Places Throughout the World and a List of the Ports and Shipping Places Belonging to Each Country*. London: H. M. Stationery Off., 1925. 624 p. 18s.

Mawer, A., and Stenton, F. M. *The Place Names of Bedfordshire and Huntingdonshire*. Cambridge: University Press, 1926. 316 p. (English Place Name Society, v. 3). 18s.

Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use. *Second List of Names in Czecho-slovakia (Moravia and Silesia)*. *First List of Names in Roumania (Transylvania only)*. *First General List of Asiatic Names*, corrected, March 1925. *First general list of African names*, corrected, January 1926. *First list of names in Tanganyika territory*, corrected, January 1926. London: Royal Geographical Society, 1925-26. 5 pamphlets. 6d. each.

Rose-rot, Alphonse. *Dictionnaire Topographique du Département de la Côte-d'Or*, comprenant les noms de lieux anciens et modernes. . . . Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1924. 516 p. (*Dictionnaire Topographique de la France, Comprenant les Noms de Lieux Anciens et Modernes*, pub. par ordre du Ministre de l'Instruction publique et sous la direction du Comité des Travaux Historiques et Scientifiques.) 60 fr.

Seyn, Eugène de. . . . *Dictionnaire Historique et Géographique des Communes Belges* . . . fasc. 20-24. Bruxelles: Bielefeld, 1925-26. p. 529-847. 6 fr. 50 c. per fasc.

U. S. Geographic Board. *Decisions of the United States Geographic Board, June 1923-June 1926*. Second supplement to fifth report (rev.). Washington: Govt. Print Off., 1926. 44 p. 10 cents.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

In this field the emphasis falls this year upon new publications or volumes in the three classes of national bibliography, anonymous literature, and aids in the selection of books for general libraries.

In national bibliography, many of the established sets show new permanent volumes. The eleventh volume of the *English Catalogue* gives the usual five year record, recording some 60,000 books published in the United Kingdom during the period 1921-25. The arrangement of the list by author, title and catchword subject is the same as in preceding volumes and the usual appendix of publications of societies is included. Since 1910, the three year period seems to have become the accepted period for the *Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française* and the first fascicule of volume 29 covers the section *A-Environs* for publications of the years 1919-1921. This is the first author volume to appear under the direction of M. Henri Stein, whose editorship of this set began with the subject volume for the preceding period. For German publications there is a new volume, volume 7, of the *Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis* which gives the section A-G, for the five-year period 1921-25. The Danish five year record, for the years 1920-24, has been completed by the issue of the last part of the *Dansk Bogfortegnelse* edited by H. Ehrencron-Müller. This new volume follows the general plan of the preceding volumes and continues the separate record of Icelandic publications, *Íslandsk Bogfortegnelse* which was first included in this set in the volume for 1915-1919. The Italian *Catalogo Generale* covers ten-year rather than five-year periods and its second supplement, 1911-20, which has been appearing in parts for some time, has now completed its first volume A-K. The Hungarian record, *Magyar Könyvészet* has been continued by the completion of the author volume for 1921-1923 which has been appearing in parts since 1924.

The volumes noted above are all for recent publications. For American bibliography of the present time, there is no new permanent volume to note, as the new edition of the *United States Catalog* now in active preparation, which will record books in print in 1926, is not due to appear until 1928. For American bibliography of an earlier period, however, an event of first importance has been the appearance of the new volume of Evans's *American Bibliography* which lists nearly 4000 titles of books, pamphlets and periodicals published during the years 1793-94. In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that Mr. Evans now plans to stop his monumental record at the year 1800 instead of 1820.

Closely connected with national bibliography

is the bibliography of anonymous and pseudonymous literature, since such lists usually follow either national or language boundaries. In this field the event of the year—perhaps it is not too much to say the event of the present century—is the announcement of a new and greatly enlarged edition of Halkett and Laing's standard work on this subject. Two volumes of the new edition are reported as already published in Great Britain, but as the present writers have been unable to see them as yet, no definite comment on their scope or value can be made in this year's record. A smaller work on the same subject with much briefer information is *Anonyma and Pseudonyma* by Charles A. Stonehill, Andrew Bloch and H. W. Stonehill, of which Volume I, A-E has appeared. The information given in this would seem to be too brief to make it of much help to the research worker, but as its actual value can be determined best by comparison with the new Halkett and Laing, definite comment is postponed to next year's record.

As aids to selection of books, especially for the general library, three titles should be recorded. A recent volume of the new edition of Sonnenschein's *Best Books*, in process of publication since 1910, continues the class lists, but does not quite complete them, leaving the two sections, literature and philology, and the author and subject indexes still to be issued. The new *A.L.A. Catalog* is of course in a class by itself as an aid to selection of books for the American public library. For this purpose it is indispensable and invaluable. Its use as a reference tool would have been increased, however, by the giving of authorities for the quoted or adapted annotations, and by a more frequent indication of dates of first publication where recent reprints are chosen for inclusion. For selection of books for the high school library or for the general library serving readers of high school age or development, the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries* furnishes an admirable aid, probably the best list for this purpose so far published.

For statistics and general condition of American libraries the new edition of *Statistics of Public, Society and School Libraries 1923* published by the Bureau of Education, is both important and welcome, replacing the 1915 edition which has long been out of date as well as out of print. A recent library catalog which should have reference value, as a subject list of a collection strong in books on history and international questions, is the *Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the Foreign Office*, London.

American Library Association. *A. L. A. Catalog, 1926*; an annotated basic list of 10,000 books; ed. by Isabella M. Cooper. Chicago: American Library Association, 1926. 1925 p. \$6.

Bern. Schweizerische Landesbibliothek. *Katalog der Schweizerischen Landesbibliothek, Bern: Systematisches Verzeichnis der Schweizerischen oder die Schweiz Betreffenden Veröffentlichungen, 1901-1920.* pts. 8-9. Bern: Bircher, 1926. p. 853-1006.

Brown, Zaidee Mabel, ed. *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries*; a selected list of 2600 books chosen with the help of educators and school librarians with added lists of pamphlets, maps and pictures. pt. 1. A classified list with notes, a guide to selection. New York: Wilson, 1926. 271 p. \$2.50; pa. \$1.00.

Carteret, Léopold. *Le Trésor du Bibliophile Romantique et Moderne, 1801-1876.* . . . v. 1². Editions originales. Paris: L. Carteret, 1924-1925.

Catalogue Général de la Librairie Française . . . v. 29. 1919-1921. fasc. 1. A-environ. . . . Paris: Honoré Champion, 1926. 352 p. 75fr. per v.

Dansk Bogfortegnelse for Aarene 1920-1924. Udarbejdet af H. Ehrencron-Müller. København: G. E. C. Gad, 1926. 632 p.

Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis: eine Zusammenstellung der im deutschen Buchhandel erschienen Bücher, Zeitschriften, und Landkarten. Mit einem Stich- und Schlagwortregister. Bearbeitet von der Bibliographischen Abteilung des Börsenvereins der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig. v. 7, 1921-1925. A. G. [Leipzig]: Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig, 1926. 1334 p.

English Catalogue of Books. . . . v. 11, 1921-1925. . . . London: Publishers' Circular, 1926. 1758 p. £10 10s.

Evans, Charles. *American Bibliography* A chronological dictionary of all books, pamphlets and periodical publications printed in the United States of America from the genesis of printing in 1639 down to and including the year 1820. With bibliographical notes. v. 9, 1793-1794. Chicago: Privately printed for the author by the Columbia Press, 1925. 491 p. \$25.

Great Britain. Foreign Office. . . . *Catalogue of Printed Books in the Library of the Foreign Office.* London: His Majesty's Stationery Office; 1926. 1587 p. £3.

Magyar Könyvészet, 1921-23, az 1921-23. években megjelent magyar könyvek betűrendes jegyzéke és tárgymutatója kiadta a Magyar könyvkiadók és könyvkereskedők, Zeneműkiadók és Zeneműkereskedők egyesülete . . . pt. 1-6. Budapest: Magyar Könyvkiadók és Könyvkereskedők, Zeneműkiadók és Zeneműkereskedők Egyesülete, 1924-26.

Pagliani, Attilio. *Catalogo Generale della Libreria Italiana.* . . . Secondo supplemento dal 1911 al 1920. v. 1, A-K, v. 2 pts. 1-2. L-Massimi. Milano: Associazione Tipografica Libreria Italiana, 1925-[1926]. v. 1; L. 270. v. 2, each part L. 25.

Sonnenschein, William Swan. *The Best Books*; a readers' guide to the choice of the best available books in every department of science, art and literature, with the dates of the first and last editions, and the price, size and publisher's name (both English and American) of each book; a contribution towards systematic bibliography. With complete authors and subjects index. 3rd ed. (entirely rewritten) Pt. 4. Class II. Natural science. Class I. Arts and trades. London: Routledge, [1926]. p. 1681-2510. 36s.

Stonehill, Charles A., Jr., A. Block, and H. W. Stonehill. *Anonyma and pseudonyma.* v. 1, A-E. London: C. A. Stonehill, Jr., 1926. 543 p. Set of 4 v. £5 5s.

U. S. Bureau of Education. *Statistics of Public, Society and School Libraries, 1923.* . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off. 1926. 179 p. 25 cts. (Bureau of Education. *Bulletin*, 1926, no. 9.)

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

For American libraries at least, the most important new publication in this field is Volume

14 of the *Document Catalogue* which, tho issued with the imprint date 1925, was not distributed till 1926. This volume which covers the publications of the Sixty-ninth Congress and of departments and bureaus for the period July 1, 1917-June 30, 1919, is by far the largest yet issued, containing nearly three hundred more pages than the last preceding volume, and derives an added importance from the fact that it covers nearly the whole period of U. S. participation in the World War, tho not of course the various publications on war topics issued after June 30, 1919. In general it follows the same plan as earlier volumes, with one important change. Under the heading "Congressional Documents" the old arrangement by volumes and serial numbers is retained but there is in addition a list arranged by *document number* with cross reference to the alphabetical heading under which the individual document is described.

A new bureau list is the catalog of publications of the Bureau of Standards 1901-1925 which forms a basic catalog to be continued eventually by supplements but not to be revised. As this contains both the full list of publications of the Bureau and an alphabetical index to their subjects it has reference value.

U. S. Bureau of Standards. *Publications of the Bureau of Standards.* 7th ed.-final. Complete from the establishment of the Bureau (1901) to June 30, 1925. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1925. 271 p.

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. *Catalogue of the Public Documents of the Sixty-fifth Congress and of All Departments of the Government of the United States for the Period from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1919.* . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1925. 2706 p. \$4.50.

Survey of the Providence Public Library

A RECENT painstaking survey of the Providence Public Library by May Hall James, Ph.D., assistant professor of economics and sociology at the Connecticut College for Women, is not only "an attempt to show the great influence of geographic, economic, social and educational conditions upon the origin and development of the Providence Public Library," but "a comparative study which seeks to determine the ability of Providence as compared with nine other cities similar in size to finance a progressive library program," as Dr. James states in her preface. The circumstances incident to the establishment of each of its branches and sub-branches are reviewed and the chief aspects of library service between 1913 and 1923 are presented in statistical form. The study is printed in a pamphlet of 104 pages, equipped with graphs, cuts, charts, and a bibliography.

Graduate Courses in College Librarianship

Discussion of Mr. Shaw's Paper on Advanced Training for College and University Librarianship, Printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, by June Richardson Donnelly, Director of the Simmons College School of Library Science*

DO you recall the incident recorded in Exodus 18: 13-27, of the visit Jethro paid to his son-in-law, Moses? After the first hospitable reception, Moses went on with his usual affairs, and Jethro spent some of his spare time in looking about, soon discovering what a very busy man Moses was. "Moses sat to judge the people, and the people stood by Moses from the morning unto the evening."

Jethro inquired what it was all about, and when Moses explained, Jethro, with a true father-in-law touch, expressed frank disapproval. "The thing which thou doest is not good. . . . Thou wilt surely wear away, both thou and this people that is with thee. . . ." Then he gave some good advice. "Thou shalt teach them ordinances and laws and shalt show them the way wherein they must walk, and the work they must do. Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people men . . . to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, rulers of fifties and rulers of tens. . . . Every great matter they shall bring unto thee, but every small matter they shall judge, so shall it be easier for thyself and they shall bear the burden with thee."

Moses profited by his father-in-law's advice, and has come down in history as a great administrator.

That seems to be the problem involved in the topic under discussion. Is it possible to reduce to laws and formulæ the solutions already successfully worked out by many separate colleges and universities for problems common to many? Further, is it possible to educate formally "able men" to apply such laws to concrete cases, varying in degrees of complexity, from simple routine cases which "rulers of tens" could handle, to matters of far-reaching policy, with which a Moses must cope? Finally, can they be educated to exercise independent judgment in making new decisions where existing formulæ are inadequate?

Tho Jethro gave the advice, after all it was Moses to whom it fell to work out the system suited to his people, and I suspect that is what will finally happen with the program of this year of advanced study of college library administration, no matter how much we discuss it beforehand, but advice without responsibility is always pleasant to give!

Mr. Shaw has approached the problem from observation of what has been done in the past

in the second year of the two year library schools, and partly on that based his program, tho developed and enlarged. In a graduate program to which presumably graduates of several of the one year library schools will be eligible, perhaps it would be wiser to consider articulation with them, rather than what was the wisest thing under the older conditions. As I was thinking over the subject before seeing Mr. Shaw's paper, I came by a different path, namely, the assumption that the preliminary to developing such a program must be a fresh study "from the life" of what the present day problems of college and university college libraries are. Perhaps the two avenues of approach may reach the same point at the end.

The material for the course is abundant, but there may be a difficulty in assembling it. The most valuable part exists only in the minds and experience of individuals such as sit in the group before me. Can that be tapped? Will it be possible for you to give the time for courses of lectures, or to reduce to print the wisdom which has come to you thru grappling with your problems?

An even more elusive source is the impressions in the minds of those who use college libraries, but fortunately the results of administrative efforts are embodied in the college libraries themselves, and they will be the most significant and important objects of study; some functioning actively, in full vigor, while others seem suffering from failing heart beats. A location convenient to many types is the best single condition for the success of such a program, tho a completely satisfactory study should go beyond the limits of any one geographical section. Perhaps the practical difficulties of group travel to any considerable distance may make it imperative to persuade the mobile librarian from afar to come to the school rather than to send the group too far afield.

What other sources are there? Your minds will outrun my tongue in suggesting them. For instance such programs as this of today, and those of other meetings of college librarians in other years, topics discussed at the midwinter meeting of representatives of large university libraries, programs and proceedings of bibliographical societies, and printed library reports, are some sources from which conclusions may be formed as to what the administrative problems are.

I have not made serious enough study of the problem, nor have I the kind of experience

* Paper read at the Eastern College Librarians Conference, New York, November 27, 1926.

which would qualify me to make that analysis of the field which would be a satisfactory outline of the proposed program, yet tentative suggestions have run thru my mind.

Of course the actual form of any program must conform to the regulations that a university offering it sets for the master's degree in all its schools or departments, yet certain things may be predicated generally.

First, must we not recognize distinct types of probable demand for which two kinds of programs will be needed?

1. The program for those whose desire is to prepare for chief administrative positions in well-organized college libraries, and ultimately in university libraries. Their academic backgrounds, their fitness from the standpoint of knowledge, cultivation, and all that is assumed to be adequate; what they want is purely library science beyond what the first library school year has given.

2. The program for those desiring to prepare for the administration of technical departments, as cataloging, order, reference; or for the headship of separate libraries within university library systems, as the John Carter Brown Library, or the Avery Architectural Library, or other institutions where specialization in a certain field of knowledge is exceedingly important.

This second group could be treated as candidates for graduate degrees in any field. If courses of graduate grade can be offered in the particular division of library science the students want, each may choose his special field as his major and complete the tale of requirements in any related subjects the academic graduate departments offer, or in cognate library science courses.

For instance, for one preparing for the Clements Library, with already a good foundation knowledge of the field of history needed there, a major would be the literature of the subject studied critically and bibliographically, and the rest of the requirement might be taken in courses in advanced history in the academic departments.

Or if cataloging was the special object, that could be the major, and languages or palaeography, law, documents, foreign bibliography, whichever was most closely allied with the probable future field of cataloging, could be elected.

For individuals in this group programs would be specially arranged, with comparatively little, or no, set class work, but such guidance, report, and conference as is common in graduate work in other fields. The thesis, or substitute for it, would be important, as a proof of both accomplishment and power.

For this second type of demand I wonder whether distribution among different universities which could offer special advantages for certain

lines would not be better than concentration at one institution.

Such programs would be limited only by the facilities of an institution to make the desired combinations of courses, and to provide competent guides for special fields of library science, and adequate collections to work with, either in themselves or conveniently near.

Returning to the first type of demand for the general administrative programs we find different problems, and I appreciate the fact it is this demand Mr. Shaw's paper planned to meet.

It is probable there would be more uniformity in the desires of the candidates, and in their treatment, so that it might be possible to have more group work, but, even so, the fewer the courses, and the more flexibility as to the proportion of time to be given to each division of the field of study, and as to methods of study and instruction, the better.

These advanced students will be investigating, comparing, judging. They must have time allotted as needed, and tho there may be a certain amount of class work, there must be allowance for differentiation within limits, and for the working out of different problems by different students.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMS

The program I should suggest tentatively would be twofold: Course I. A background Course. Course II. Administration:

Course I would include

- a. Housing and equipment.
- b. Acquisition and organization.
- c. Personnel and clientele.
- d. Management, finance, "diplomatic relations."

Course II would include:

- a. The library in relation to present-day problems of higher education and instruction.
- b. The library as part of the bridge into college education from the secondary school.
- c. The library's place in the economy of the institution of which it is a part.
- d. The comparison between college and public libraries to determine wherein they differ essentially and must employ radically different methods, and wherein they are fundamentally alike and may profitably adopt similar methods.
- e. Analysis of the class "College and university libraries."

Obviously the problems of the small college in a bookless location, inadequately housed and without proper book funds are not those of a high grade college which deliberately limits its number of students in order to provide ample space, with rich book resources so that not merely in study hours, but in their leisure in their "browsing rooms" students are surrounded by what Mr. Goodrich so delightfully characterizes as "stimulating and lovable books."

Evidently, too, the single college, with one centralized library; the departmentalized library; the great university library, often including a whole system of semi-independent libraries in addition to its own big central collection, differ widely. Some state universities have extension service features comparable to those of library commissions.

Thruout all the courses such differentiation within the group "college and university libraries" will be kept in mind as essential background. Freedom to specialize in one or another type may be desired by different students, and in any case the consideration of all problems will have to recognize differences in methods of solution suitable for the differing kinds of libraries.

f. The obligation of the individual library to national and world scholarship, recognized, for instance, in such co-operative undertakings as the *National Union List of Serials*.

In Course II the administrative side only would be considered.

In "acquisition," for example, not the mastery of the literature of a single field only is aimed at, but a knowledge of such things as: what sources are available for consultation, what collections are in existence, and how they are specialized, and what their terms of use are; what dealers are important, and where material may be obtained in the book markets of the world; what are the special interests of graduates who are collecting, perhaps with the college in view ultimately, or who may be induced to present something now.

Under Organization in the section of Classification it is not a knowledge of the minute points of one classification, but a study of what are the advantages and disadvantages in general of the D.C., the L.C. or a unique classification to a college library that will be stressed, and what it will mean in time, labor, cost, to reclassify or recatalog a collection, as well as the value of the results to be expected.

In Program I investigation, observation, comparison, thinking, judging, planning, expression will be the means of development. It should not aim at the acquiring of skill in the sense of facility gained by actual continued repetition of any special task. It would be difficult to persuade any head librarian to abdicate for some months to allow a student to experiment, would it not?

The prerequisite of this advanced year is supposed to be at least a year of experience, which, tho not necessarily in administrative lines, ought to give a background against which imagination can set the administrative problems.

In Program II the field is narrowed, and more mastery of the subject studied ought to be expected, with adequate craftsmanship of

whatever kind is needed. This skill is not so much that of mechanical perfection due to repetition, but the craftsmanship of one who knows his subject thoroly and has command of all the tools which he needs for full expression in his medium.

Library and Bookstore Co-operation in Publicity

CO-OPERATION between library and local bookstore in book publicity has been proved valuable in many communities. Among features for book displays for the first four months of the year suggested to booksellers by the National Association of Book Publishers are:

January

Travel Books. "Read your Way around the World." Guide-books; novels and essays by foreign authors; travel books; books on international questions.

For National Thrift Week, beginning January 17, the Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, has posters, etc. Feature books on investments and on personal household expense budgets.

February

Lincoln's Birthday, Saturday, 12th. Biographies, books about the middle west, history of the Civil War.

Washington's Birthday, Tuesday, 22nd. Biographies, books about the Revolution and early American history, books on American art and furniture.

National Drama Week, 13th-19th, sponsored by the Drama League of America, 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago. Books on the history and art of the theater, books of plays.

March

This is Girl Scouts' International Month. Headquarters, 670 Lexington Avenue, New York. Books for young girls, that promote international friendship and knowledge of other countries.

Religious Books. First day of Lent, March 2nd. The Bible, books on religion and philosophy.

Health books.

April

Easter Sunday, 17th. Religious and devotional books.

National Garden Week is to be observed during the second or third week. General Federation of Woman's Clubs, 1734 N St., N.W., Washington, D. C. Books for the amateur and the expert gardener, books on outdoor life.

Better Homes Week, 24th to 30th. Better Homes in America, 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C. Books on house decoration, books for the home library, books on architecture and gardening.

Local Printing

*The Library's Part in the Preservation of Local Printed Matter, Discussed by Nathan van Patten,
Librarian of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.*

THE term "local printing" as here used is limited to the production of presses outside of the more important publishing centers and generally to such printed matter as has a reason for existence quite unrelated to possible sale or wide circulation. As far as contemporary printing is concerned this term may be considered as applying to books, periodicals, pamphlets, etc., appearing outside of such recognized centers as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Cleveland, Indianapolis and a few other cities, and to exclude the publications of the United States Government and those of the several states, as well as the issues of established publishing houses wherever located. For earlier periods the material excluded varies inversely with the increased remoteness as to time.

Local printing may be grouped upon the basis of experience somewhat as follows.

Newspapers—Dailies, weeklies, bi-weeklies, tri-weeklies, etc.

Periodicals—Weekly, monthly, etc., society publications.

Documents—City, town, county, village, parish.

Books and pamphlets—Fiction, essays, poetry, local history, genealogy, science, guides, atlases, directories, political material and sermons.

Maps and charts.

Broadsides.

There has been a tendency to treat as ephemeral such fragments of this local printing as reaches the library. There are of course outstanding exceptions to this. Many if not all of the state libraries carefully preserve everything printed in a particular state as far as information is available concerning such material. It is difficult to venture even a cautious generalization as to the extent to which any effort of this kind approximates to a complete collection of local printing. An examination of the more elaborate state bibliographies such as that for Virginia, issued by the Virginia State Library, reveals many gaps to the specialist.

The nature of much of this local printing, the small editions, small size, inferior material used, together with lack of interest in its preservation, contributes to its scarcity after a short time. It cannot be doubted that a very substantial part of the printing of any locality completely disappears, and, moreover, its actual existence may not be even suspected.

As to its importance bibliographers will agree

that it is the ephemeral printing of to-day that a century later is prized as source material for the historian, political economist, and philologist.

Let us proceed to a consideration of various types of local printing.

NEWSPAPERS

The local newspapers are obviously of major importance to the local historian and for certain periods to the general historian as well. They are invaluable to the genealogist and not markedly less valuable to the political economist and to the lawyer. Many newspapers are published where either no library exists or where the local library does not bind the local newspapers. As a rule the only set preserved is that belonging to the publisher. Lengthy inquiry indicates that more often than not, even the publisher fails to preserve a file, or does so for a limited period only. As a result countless papers, once important factors in the life of their communities exist now only as stray numbers or in the memories of the older inhabitants.

PERIODICALS

Altho it is likely that fewer communities have possessed periodicals than have had newspapers, the total of titles for local periodicals exceeds that for newspapers, in those communities concerning which I have made any extended inquiry. Such periodicals too have usually been shorter-lived, and more restricted as to circulation. For example, in the two cities where the writer has gained the most extensive acquaintance with the local literatures, one a city of about 100,000 population in New York State and the other of about 20,000 population in Ontario, the known titles for newspapers in the first number 8 and for periodicals 42, for the second 5 newspapers and 28 periodicals. Partial files of less than twenty-five per cent of the newspapers are known to exist and for less than 15 per cent of the periodicals. This situation is no doubt duplicated in the majority of other American and Canadian communities.

Local periodicals (including the serials of societies) fall into a number of classes more or less common to the various centers. The principal classes comprise: Literary journals (often the result of a single individual's activity); historical journals (usually issued by local historical societies, more rarely by individuals); religious journals (issued by congregations or larger units of a church organization—frequently the publication of societies); school

and college journals (news, literature, humour, science, administrative, alumni); scientific journals (the more common ones are the issues of local societies devoted to botany, geology, archaeology, photography, philately, ornithology and engineering).

Altho it hardly seems necessary to point out in what ways such publications may be important at a later date, a few remarks may not be out of place.

It is in the local literary, school, and college journals that many distinguished poets, essayists, and novelists have found their first facilities for publication. It is true that much of such nugae and juvenilia possesses but little literary merit, yet to the biographer, literary historian, bibliographer and book-collector they are of considerable importance and always of great interest.

The scientific journals, especially as regards natural history, share in importance the field with the larger and better known general periodicals of the same scope and frequently are more important than the latter in narrower phases of a particular subject.

DOCUMENTS

The official publications (proceedings and reports) issued by cities, towns, counties, and villages are very rare as complete sets. It almost seems that their natural destiny is the wastebasket or furnace of the disinterested citizen. If there is a state library which contains complete sets of even a majority of the minor political divisions of its own state, it must be unique. Yet such publications often report the activities of departments better staffed and with wider activities than similar departments in certain of the states. Altho all such publications possess permanent value, those issued by departments of health, education, works, safety and by the judicial, executive and legislative departments are of the widest interest.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Such publications cover the field of human interests. Few communities have ever lacked a poet and few poets have died without seeing some of their verses in print. This applies equally to other individuals with literary ambitions. As a result the field of collecting local poetry and fiction is almost unlimited. An hour spent in the room at Brown University containing its remarkable collection of American poetry is quite convincing in this connection.

A few months spent in checking local history and genealogy offered by book-dealers, against the Library of Congress lists, Bradford, Munsell, N. E. Hist. and Gen. Soc. Register and similar publications will quickly reveal the substantial number of previously unrecorded titles that exist.

Local guide-books, atlases and directories have been actively gathered by many important libraries but here again the difficulties in the way of completing collections of such books are many. The smaller the community the less the chance that its directory or guide-book will come to the attention of libraries or that libraries will feel justified under present conditions in acquiring such publications.

The problem is complicated by the fact that in the case of most local publications it is not considered necessary to copyright, or the procedure for copyrighting is unknown. As a consequence copies do not even reach the national library and a very elaborate organization would be required there to trace all such material.

Every local political campaign produces interesting and important printed matter ranging from elaborate pamphlets to more humble but equally interesting hand-bills, cards and posters. How much of such material is ever preserved and how much less ever reaches a permanent place in any library?

What is true as regards the local political campaign applies also to a degree to state and national campaigns in their local aspects.

Other varieties of local printing deserves preservation for a diversity of reasons: Local manufacturers' catalogs as a part of the history of particular industries, and as evidence in patent causes; membership lists of clubs and societies for genealogical and legal purposes; programs of the theatre, concerts, athletic events, school and college commencements; library catalogs, and the catalogs of schools and colleges as well as their reports and those of hospitals, orphanages, asylums and other public institutions.

COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION OF LOCAL MATERIAL

Having surveyed the field of local printing and realizing something of its importance and present impermanence, what, if anything, can be done towards its systematic collection and preservation in the future? Efforts in this direction must include both the gathering together of what remains of the production during past years as well as organized collection of the contemporary output.

In the past it has often been suggested that this is primarily the task of local libraries and societies. This has an air of plausibility but the defect of not working, except spasmodically and at isolated points. It is quite apt to be beyond either the financial ability of such libraries and societies or more often their understanding of its importance. It is too optimistic to hope that any systematic effort along these lines sustained over a long period will be made except in very rare instances.

More can reasonably be expected from the

effort of state libraries, public libraries in the larger cities and the libraries of the larger colleges and universities. As has been noted previously the difficulty here is the lack of existing sources of information concerning current local printing.

Any systematic effort must include the following essentials: 1. The division of the field and the settling upon permanent depositories for such material. 2. Recognition of the importance of such an effort and adequate financial support. 3. Co-operative cataloging and the establishment of union-catalogs at central points. 4. Devising of ways and means for gathering material.

Let us consider these in detail.

1. The permanent depository should be a library, adequately housed, staffed and supported. Its field as delimited should comprise in no case less than a county and preferably should comprise a state. The state library if it can meet the requirements is obviously the depository to be preferred. In exceptional cases it may be preferable that the library of a university, a metropolitan public library or that of a state historical society be selected, due to the inadequacy of the state library or the inaccessibility of the state capital. Current material should be acquired in duplicate and the second copy sent to the Library of Congress.

2. It is extremely difficult to offer constructive suggestions as to increasing the appreciation of the value of this local printing and gaining adequate financial support for its collection. It will require much consideration and activity upon the part of library associations, historical and other learned societies, newspapers and others interested. The preferred source of support would seem to be from public revenue. No doubt in many cases private assistance would be needed either wholly or in part.

3. The material should be cataloged uniformly and there should be systematic exchange of printed cards between depositories, and with other libraries, as well as sale of cards to individuals. Proof-sheets should be available for gift or sale to other libraries not maintaining union-catalogs.

4. Here again constructive suggestion is difficult and methods would necessarily vary with the communities concerned. Compulsory deposit of printed matter has been tried in at least one of the Scandinavian countries; it seems to the writer that we already are compelled to do enough things, to avoid adding to the number. It might be possible in many communities to appoint as agents, local booksellers, or newspapers and to pay a nominal commission for their services. In other sections adequate local assistance might be forthcoming from libraries, or societies. Without doubt in some cases it

would be necessary to send out field representatives at intervals to do the collecting. Systematic examination of local newspapers and regular correspondence would probably be fruitful.

In supplementary papers the writer hopes to discuss at length the co-operative cataloging of local printing and the classification of such material in the library as well as the existing sources of information concerning such printing in the past, both in the United States and Canada, aside from the better known bibliographies and catalogs.

Tokyo Imperial University Library Progresses

PROGRESS in erecting the new library building of the Tokyo Imperial University to replace the building destroyed by earthquake in 1923 is reported in the International Supplement of the November issue of the *Imperial University News*. Here is also fully described the remarkable response of several nations to appeals for books, amounting to over 100,000 volumes. The British Academy, the Rapprochement Universitaire, the Belgian Academy, the Smithsonian Institution and the secretariat of the League of Nations were among the agencies which collected and forwarded books. Marquis Tokuwaga donated his family library, the Nanki Library of 100,300 volumes; Prince Sanjo, over 7,000 books on Japanese history and literature; the Imperial Household Library, 2,700 books on Japanese history, law and economics; while Professor Komoto presented the Hirschberg Library of books on medical history and ophthalmology and books on classical languages, amounting to 12,500 volumes. Twenty-six thousand Chinese books were purchased in China.

A description of the new building, with floor plans, was published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May 1, 1926 (p. 133). Further details show that the building will house 500,000 volumes. The ground floor contains a memorial room, a periodical reading room, studies, and office rooms. On the main floor, reached by a stairway 7.74 meters in height, are the delivery and catalog room, the main reading room, the reserved books reading room, and the special reading room. The mezzanine floor has a room for special collections and exhibitions, office rooms, and studies. A group of seminary rooms, a refreshment room, and roof-gardens occupy the top floor. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy next year.

The U. S. Education Bureau's *Educational Directory: 1925*, published last November as *Bulletin* (1925), no. 1, lists about 2,100 libraries, with the number of volumes and the name of the librarian.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1927

ONE of the developments in the organization of the League of Nations which promises interest for librarians and the service of libraries, is the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, with its auxiliary national (i.e., regional) committees in a number of countries; and at Paris, subsidized by the French Government, an active working agency under the title of the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. This Institute has a paid staff recruited from various countries. Its Deputy Director, Professor Alfred Zimmern, is again, as last year, in this country on a mission to promote the general purposes and to obtain support for certain of them. One of the projects requesting support and a grant is for a working library, for the Institute, with a competent librarian. His appeal for a grant for this has now been heartily commended by the American Committee, of which Dr. R. A. Millikan is chairman, Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary, and which includes among its members Elihu Root, Raymond B. Fosdick, and the Librarian of Congress. A well documented library at the Institute, co-operating with other agencies there and with an enterprising administration, can do much to further efforts in co-operative bibliography as well as a direct informational service.

IT is a cardinal principle of professional relationship that the field is the world and that national differences and prejudices should not prevent the free exchange of service internationally. This has been notably illustrated in the field of preaching and of medicine, but the library profession is at a singular disadvantage because of our national legislation. A couple of years ago there was unnecessary complication under our contract labor law because of a librarian from the Dominion who came across the border to take a position in the New York Public Library. Recently an awkward case came up in connection with the immigration restrictions, for, while teachers are specifically exempt, librarians are not mentioned. Miss Sedeyn of Brussels, a graduate of the Pratt Institute Library School, who had returned to her home country and accomplished admirable work there, found reason to return to this country at the invitation

of the Pratt Institute for permanent work here. She could not return as a librarian, but as a teacher, and on this plea was admitted. When the immigration law is next under consideration a strong effort should be made to have the word "librarians" included in the schedule of exceptions, and wherever like difficulty occurs our laws should be liberalized to recognize librarians as members of an important educative profession, without the necessity of devising methods for the importation of worthy personnel from abroad.

AT the Atlantic City meeting of the A. L. A. Committee on International Relations a suggestion was made for an exchange of librarians between Europe and America. Mr. Bishop gave interesting testimony that his library had obtained excellent technical service in a very special field from a foreign librarian who was engaged in service in the University Library at Ann Arbor, an illustration of the possible usefulness of such exchange. The instance illustrates the difference between library standing in the two countries, America being noteworthy for the professional training of librarians as such, thru the library schools, and Europe for training with reference to scholarship rather than technical methods. An exchange system would be rather difficult to work out, especially without a generous endowment, but it is to be hoped that a beginning may be made which may give proof of the usefulness of such international relationship.

IN bibliography and library economy the year 1926 was abundantly fruitful, especially in publications resulting from nation-wide co-operation as distinguished from individual initiative on the part of author and publisher. Miss Mudge's usual and always welcome summary of outstanding reference books appears in this number. Among the most important achievements in general bibliography are the *A. L. A. Catalog* of eleven thousand titles, the completion of the provisional edition of the *Union List of Periodicals in Libraries of the United States and Canada* last month—coinci-

dent with the announcement of provision for a co-operative list of serial documents of foreign governments, the first part of the *Standard Catalog for High School Libraries* and the fourteenth volume of the *Document Catalogue*. In special fields, the ninth volume of Charles Evans' *American Bibliography* has appeared and copy is ready for the new volume of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America*, and the *Song Index* and the second volume of Max Meisel's *Bibliography of American Natural History*—the first winner of the Eunice Rockwood Oberly memorial prize—are now being distributed. In almost every branch of library science there are additions of note, from Dr. Arnett's general *Elements of Library Methods* to Miss Hitchler's revised *Cataloging for Small Libraries*, Miss

Sears' enlarged *Subject Heading for Small Libraries*, the first two volumes of the *Library Survey* and the reports on *Adult Education* and on *Library Extension*. Miss Plum's bibliography of recent *American College Administration* is companioned by that on *Public Library Administration* under Mr. Condit's editorship now appearing serially in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. To the still short list of biographies of librarians there are two additions: Dr. Goodspeed's *Ernest DeWitt Burton*, and Mr. Shaw's *Samuel Swett Green* in the "American Library Pioneers" series. Two important works planned to appear during the year will be distributed early this year, namely the twelfth edition of the *Decimal Classification*, and Cannon's *Bibliography of Library Economy*.

Library Book Outlook

A FEW of the new year's books are already available; and these—together with a few which made their appearance late in 1926, and a selection from a long list of hold-overs representing recent books on subjects already more or less well covered, and reprints and new editions of desirable books—make up the first roster in book-selection for this year.

Rabindranath Tagore, Poet and Dramatist, by Edward Thompson (Biog., Oxford Univ. Press, \$4), fills an undoubted library-book gap.

Readings from the Great Historians, compiled by D. M. Ketelby (908, Houghton-Mifflin, \$2), covers European history from the fall of Rome to the eve of the French Revolution.

The Government Inspector, and Other Plays, by Nikolay Gogol (891.7, Knopf, \$2.50), is a new volume in the "Collected Works" of Gogol, translated by Constance Garnett.

We have now available, in one volume, the *Collected Poems* of John G. Neihardt (811, Macmillan, \$4).

Two more literary annuals have made their reappearance as in former years. They are *The Best Poems of 1926*, compiled by Leonard A. G. Strong (821.08, Dodd-Mead, \$2), and *The Best Short Stories of 1926* and the *Year-book of the American Short Story*, prepared by Edward J. O'Brien (813.08, Dodd-Mead, \$2.50).

What should prove to be a useful reference-tool is *Who's Who Among North American Authors* (Golden Syndicate Pub. Co., Los Angeles, \$5).

In Sociology we have two volumes representing studies in the adult-education field in this country, sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. They are *The University Afield*, by Alfred L. Hall-Quest (378, Macmillan, \$3),

a study of university-extension courses, and *Correspondence Schools, Lyceums, Chautauquas*, by John S. Noffsinger (371, Macmillan, \$1.50).

There are also several new useful Wilson Company publications. In the "Handbook" series we have *Selected Articles on Criminal Justice*, by James P. Kirby (313, Wilson, \$2.10). In the "Reference Shelf" series we have *The Direct Primary*, by Lamar T. Beman (321, Wilson, 90c); *Federal Department of Education*, by Julia E. Johnsen (354, Wilson, 90c); *Military Training Compulsory in Schools and Colleges*, by Lamar T. Beman (371, Wilson, 90c); and *St. Lawrence Ship-Canal*, by Julia E. Johnsen (336, Wilson, 90c).

Essays in Popular Science, by Julian Huxley (501, Knopf, \$4), is a readable volume, written by a professor of zoology in the University of London, grandson of the great Huxley.

The first new fiction-titles of the year are the new Booth Tarkington novel, *The Plutocrat* (Doubleday-Page, \$2); Anne Parrish's *Tomorrow Morning* (Harper, \$2), a mother-and-son story; David Garnett's *Go She Must!* (Knopf, \$2.50), a new novel by the author of *Lady Into Fox*, telling of a woman's quest for life and love; and J. S. Fletcher's new mystery-story, *The Missing Chancellor* (Knopf, \$2).

The following reprints and new editions, recently published, are deserving of consideration:

The Letters of Abelard and Heloise, translated by C. K. Scott-Moncrieff (Biog., Knopf, \$3), in the "Blue Jade Library"; Laurence Sterne's *A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy* (Boni and Liveright, \$3.50) edited, with an introduction, and with selections from Sterne's journals, sermons, and correspondence, by Professor Wilbur L. Cross; Stendhal's *The Charterhouse of Parma*, translated by C. K. Scott-

Moncrieff (Boni and Liveright, 2 v., \$5); *Eothen*, by A. W. Kinglake (1915.6, Lippincott, \$5), illustrated by Frank Brangwyn, with an introduction by S. L. Bensusan; *Emerson's Essays* (814, Crowell, \$1.75), the two series in one volume, in large type; *The Plays of Richard Brinsley Sheridan* (822, Dial Press, \$3) edited with an introduction by Iola A. Williams; two volumes in the "Uniform Edition" of Barrie's works, *The Admirable Crichton, and Other Plays*, including "Dear Brutus" and "Mary Rose," and *What Every Woman Knows, and Other Plays*, including "Quality Street" "Alice-Sit-By-The-Fire," and "A Kiss for Cinderella" (822, Scribner, \$2.50 each); *Three Plays*, by Edna St. Vincent Millay (812, Harper, \$2), containing "Aria da Capo," "The Lamp and the Bell," and "Two Slatterns and a King"; *The New Poetry, an Anthology of Twentieth-Century Verse in English*, by Harriet Monroe (821.08, Macmillan, \$3), a new and enlarged edition; *Collected Parodies*, by Louis Untermeyer (817, Harcourt-Brace, \$2.75), including "— and Other Poets," "Including Horace," "Heavens!" and many entirely new parodies; *The Letters of William James*, edited by his son, Henry James (Biog., Little-Brown, 2 v. in one, \$3); *The Portrait of Zelide*, by Geoffrey Scott (Biog., Scribner, \$2.50), a cheaper edition; *Small-Talk at Wreyland*, by Cecil Torr (828, Macmillan, \$3), a combination and abridgement of the three series, originally published in 1918-1923; *Figures of the Past*, by Josiah Quincy (920, Little-Brown, \$4), first published in 1883, and out-of-print for some time; *Famous Men of Science*, by Sarah K. Bolton (920, Crowell, \$2), revised and enlarged from the original edition of 1889; *A General History of the Robberies and Murders of the Most Notorious Pirates*, by Charles Johnson (910, Dodd-Mead, \$6), originally published in 1724, now reprinted from the Fourth Edition, with modernized spelling; *The New Common-Sense in the Household*, by Marion Harland (641, Stokes, \$2), a revision of her *Common-Sense in the Household*; *Home and Community Hygiene*, by Jean Broadhurst (613, Lippincott, \$3), the third edition, revised and enlarged; *Insects Injurious to the Household and Annoying to Man*, by Glenn W. Herrick (632, Macmillan, \$3), a revision of the original 1914 book; *Insecticides, Fungicides, and Weed-Killers*, by E. Bourcart (632, Van Nostrand, \$6), the second edition, revised and enlarged.

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Library Opportunities

No charge is made to subscribers to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for insertion of notices in this department.

Replies should be addressed to the respective advertisers, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, e.g.:

A. B. Z. in care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 62 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

Wanted, Trained librarian to take charge of library in a town of 18,000. The position is open March 1st. Salary \$1,800 a year. Apply to Mr. D. K. Donahoe, 1119½ East Grand Ave., Ponca City, Oklahoma.

Experienced children's librarian is available for revision or organization work in public library. Has had experience in both juvenile and adult work and would consider temporary position as acting librarian in small library where there is need of promotion of school and community activities. E. L. 2.

Ambitious librarian wishes position as head of small library, assistant librarian, or extension worker in large library. T. E. 2.

Calendar

Jan. 20-21. In Boston. Midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club.

Feb. 10-11. At the Skirvin Hotel, Oklahoma City. Oklahoma Library Association's nineteenth annual conference coinciding with the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Teachers Association.

March 4-5. At Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Conference on children's reading.

March 11-12. At Atlantic City. Joint meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, Pennsylvania Library Club, and American Library Institute.

June 20-25. At Toronto, Canada. Forty-ninth annual meeting of the American Library Association.

September 27. At Edinburgh, Scotland. Opening of the (British) Library Association's jubilee conference.

Conference on Children's Reading at Vassar College

ON March 4-5 a conference on reading for children will be held, at which Dorothy Canfield Fisher will be the guest of honor. The subject will be treated from the point of view of an author, a mother, a teacher, a librarian, a publisher, an illustrator and a teller of stories for children. Among the speakers will be Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Margaret Pollard Smith of the Vassar English faculty, Louise Seaman of Macmillan's, Margery Quigley of the Washington (D. C.) Public Library, Ruth M. Havens of the New Paltz Normal School, and Emily Welch, director of the Wabunaki Camp for Girls. All interested are invited.

Delphian Society and American College Society

I AM informed that a representative of the American College, Inc., has been using the name of the Cleveland Public Library freely as having co-operated with her in forming Delphian classes while in Cleveland two or three years ago.

These statements are without any authority or justification and the Cleveland Public Library takes no responsibility whatever in connection with either the American College or the Delphian Society.

LINDA A. EASTMAN, Librarian,
Cleveland Public Library.

Library Work

Notes of Development in all Branches of Library Activity Particularly as Shown
in Current Library Literature

Library Posters

SOME elements of a successful library poster are outlined in *Libraries* for January. Posters are better than picture bulletins, which combine two units of equal importance, a picture and a list. Lists are valuable, but most effective when the list occupies the central position, and decoration is added to enhance its attractiveness. Used inside the library, posters attract the patron to displays of books, which act as a key to the shelves, often very forbidding to the newcomer. Posters should be positive, specific, and relate directly to library work: "Books for the Music Lover" is distinctly superior to "Read More Books." Used in library windows, outside bulletin boards, available space in factories, public buildings, etc., they reach people who are not yet users of the library.

Classification for News Clippings

STANDARD classification for news clippings is an outstanding topic of the several discussed in the Newspaper Number of *Special Libraries* (December 1926). Almost every newspaper reference department has its own individual system of classification, differing from that of any other reference department, yet the material is practically the same, says Joseph F. Kwapil of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, who submits the report of the Classification Committee of the Newspaper Group of the Special Libraries Association. He suggests that a committee be appointed to take up the matter of a uniform classification with the officers of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, with the hope that some public-spirited newspaper may finance the undertaking, so that some competent person may be employed to work out such a classification in collaboration with a committee of the group.

Raising some difficulties in the way of standard classification in order to answer them, Jennie Welland, editor of the *New York Times Index*, inquires whether such a classification should be limited to the newspaper field or be made available to other types of libraries that have information files, and whether the systems of classification already published fill this need or can be adapted to fill it. She also suggests that it would be best to plan a classification on broad general lines, giving only major headings and major subdivisions, with suggestions as to how to decide on headings and subheads, since the news of each day raises fresh problems

in classification. There is now in preparation in the editorial offices of the *Times Index* a guide to methods of compiling the *Index*. The main headings are in card form. It is planned to combine this list and manual of rules in printed form for the use of members of the staff. Sufficient blank space will be left for additions, revisions, and explanations to be noted. It is possible that when this is ready to be printed, additional copies may be made available for outside distribution. If that is done, suggestions for adapting *Times Index* headings to information files of small or average size will probably be included in the manual.

Classification of Local History

A MODIFICATION of the history numbers of the Dewey Decimal Classification to apply to books on any county in England and Wales is outlined by James Ormerod in his article on "The Classification and Cataloguing of Local Collections" contributed to the December 1926 issue of the *Library World* (London: Grafton). The Dewey and J. D. Brown schemes as they stand are not sufficiently detailed to care for the smaller places. In all general schemes subject is paramount, not place, and it is place that should be the arranging characteristic in a topographical collection, says Mr. Ormerod. Furthermore, there is no provision in Dewey for sub-dividing by subject the literature about a place.

In the suggested modification the towns, villages, parishes, hamlets, etc., are arranged in alphabetical order after the county symbol with the aid of the Cutter-Sanborn three-figure alphabetical order table, two figures only being used as a general rule. For instance:

| | | |
|----|-----|-----------------|
| 52 | | NOTTINGHAMSHIRE |
| 52 | M28 | Mansfield |
| 52 | N92 | Nottingham |
| 52 | S55 | Sherwood Forest |
| 52 | T79 | Trent River |

Special districts, mountains, valleys, rivers, coasts, etc., may either take the county number or be arranged in alphabetical order with the towns and villages. By the addition of another figure to the county number provision might be made for all these headings; but this would lengthen the call number by a digit, and is not really necessary.

This notation is not universal, but it is valid for every country in Dewey with geographical

divisions. For instance, .51 denotes Derbyshire in England, Schleswig-Holstein in Germany, and Eure et Loire in France. As no country is ever likely to collect all the local literature of another country, there is little danger of confusion.

If an alphabetical arrangement of regions is desired in place of the preceding, Mr. Ormerod's advice is to number the administrative units, whether provinces, states, or counties, with the Cutter-Sanborn alphabetic order table, using a letter and one figure, and adding the Cutter-Sanborn numbers for the names of the towns in the area. Examples will be found in Class D of the Library of Congress classification of the Fine Arts. A typical instance is:

| | |
|--------|--------------|
| L7 | LINCOLNSHIRE |
| L7 G14 | Gainsborough |
| L7 L73 | Lincoln |
| L7 S73 | Spalding |

The idea of using the geographical divisions of Dewey for the county symbols was suggested to Mr. Ormerod by Walter Biscoe of the New York State Library, thru Miss Grace Malcolm. Mr. Ormerod's paper will be continued in a later number of the *Library World*.

Training High School Student Assistants

USING students for assistants in high school libraries follows the principle that people working for themselves usually do it more earnestly than when working for others, and the feeling that the library is theirs is worth cultivating, says Edith King in her article on a "Library Course for Student Assistants in the Jackson High School" in the *Michigan Library Bulletin* for November-December 1926.

For the Jackson course about twelve new people are taken in each semester as a group, these forming the Library (1) class. Those taking it for the second semester are Library (2), and those who are working for the third, fourth or fifth semesters form a third group. These classes meet once a week during the last period in the afternoon.

The lessons are planned to take up in each class four types of work: Announcements and directions; technical library work; appreciation of books; and personality and character building. The first semester of Library (1) includes: Aim of course, requirements and qualifications; attitude toward library and its work; official position and its obligations; loan system, desk work; order of room; classification and arrangement of books; catalog and how to use it; parts of a book—indexes; care of books; Webster's *New International Dictionary*; *World Almanac*, *Century Book of Proper Names*; magazine indexes. Library (2), second semester, covers reference books: Dictionaries (*Webster*,

Standard, *Century*, *Oxford*), encyclopædias (*New International*, *Americana*, *Britannica*), yearbooks and annuals, atlases and gazetteers, biographical dictionaries, classical dictionaries, concordances and quotation books, handbooks, indexes to poetry and short stories, miscellaneous reference books. Library (3), third, fourth or fifth semester, in one class, continues review of reference books, studies and compares magazines (*Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Atlantic*), takes up the *U. S. Catalog*, *Book Review Digest*, and considers book reviews, history of books and libraries, book-buying for private libraries, and bibliographies, including the making of a simple bibliography. Few assistants have time to do much of the really technical work of classification and cataloging. Such instruction and work is given to individuals if they have time. The textbooks used are Ward's *Practical Use of Books*, Fay and Eaton's *Use of Libraries*, Rice's *Lessons on Use of Libraries*, and Hopkins's *Reference Guides*. In the cultivation of personality and the teaching of library etiquette Starrett's *Charm of Fine Manners*, Bostwick's *Business-Like Conduct in Libraries*, and Clark's *High School Boy and His Problems* are found useful.

Reading for pleasure and appreciation is emphasized and encouraged thruout the course. Interest in biography, history fiction, travel and poetry is aroused. "Training for leisure reading" expresses what is attempted in this part of the course. The social side of the work is cared for by a Library Club which unites the three groups.

Each member of the class acts as library assistant one period a day or other definite time each semester. The total time given to the work is ninety-nine periods, including one period a week of class work for fourteen weeks, and five periods of practice work for seventeen weeks. One-half credit is allowed for each semester's work after the first.

Economy in Branch Library Administration

WHEN the Carnegie Corporation discontinued the granting of public libraries in 1922 all libraries were thrown upon their own resources to provide library buildings; and in an article by Joseph L. Wheeler of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, in *Libraries* for January, "Factors of Economy in Branch Library Building and Maintenance" are considered.

Several means have been tried to secure library buildings. The most frequent is by bond issues. In some cities library appropriations have been increased with the definite plan of accumulating each year a building fund from

which, at intervals, the cost of new branches may be met. In other cities, buildings are being provided by contributions from the public, but this, while justified under certain circumstances, throws an unjust burden on the generous and more intelligent members of the community who believe in the civic value of books.

While libraries have for many years made a careful study of their operating costs, they have only recently begun to study these with relation to building costs in the case of branches of city library systems. Several cities have now developed interesting branch buildings of an inexpensive nature which are handling a large service.

The monumental type of school and library building has given way since 1900 to a more sensible and straightforward type. Domes, spacious corridors and long stairway approaches have gone. The reaction toward the other extreme has caused some library buildings so to tend toward the factory type as to earn the name of "reading factories."

Four factors must be considered in a study of costs and waste in building and maintaining branch buildings. First, location, which may mean as much as the building in rendering the greatest service. The taxpayers must pay over a long period of years the extra overhead costs resulting from any lack of wisdom in deciding this. In a few instances this has been recognized, notably in Wilmington, Del., where the library occupies the most valuable site, commercially, in the city. In the case of a recent building, the site cost more than half as much as the building. "This is in sensible contrast to a \$150,000 building on a \$30,000 site on a side street, little patronized, but with overhead cost running on forever to handle a small service."

Size and type of building must also be considered. Buildings whose narrow dimension faces the main street are difficult to plan and administer, and should be discouraged except where front-foot prices are prohibitive. A building which the community would feel appropriate would have its long dimension facing the main street, finished probably in brick where the total cost is over \$20,000, or in stone where total cost is over \$150,000. The benefit of having the main floor of the library on sidewalk level is evident to those who study various methods of increasing library patronage, but this has not often been achieved without having a building which looks like a store. The successful Roseville branch of the Newark library system has two entrances, one at each end, coming directly to the sidewalk line, but the main floor is several steps higher than the sidewalk. Interesting experiments in small inexpensive buildings range from the Shawnee branch at Louisville, which is almost a copy of the wooden camp library

building, to some excellent brick buildings such as the Belmont-Hawthorne branch in Portland, Oregon. Sioux City, Iowa, has just provided \$100,000 in bonds to build six branches, some of which will be of the inexpensive type. Cleveland Heights, Ohio, has an attractive bungalow branch, built by the Circle A Products Corporation of Newcastle, Ind., at a cost under \$3000. Library planning has tended in the last twenty-five years to eliminate all permanent inside partitions. Recent branches, even of considerable size, have the entire floor space in one large room, adult and children's work being separated only by low glass partitions or bookcases. The rectangular type of building is the easiest to plan and the most economical to administer and construct.

Inclusion of community activities is a modern problem. If basements could be omitted, building costs would be much reduced. In large buildings, the valuable space beneath the building must be made ready for book storage, future expansion of the work, or for community activities such as lectures and meetings. The growing practice of providing such activities in school houses and churches is sufficiently widespread to warrant their omission from branch libraries in many cases.

Heat, light, repairs and janitor costs are expensive factors often overlooked by enthusiasts. The most expensive item is the janitor's salary. Recent buildings have been so simplified in their interior and exterior that janitor labor is considerably cut in several larger buildings by housing the janitor himself in the building, and allowing him to hire out elsewhere for part of his time.

Mr. Wheeler's tentative conclusion, based on observation of branch work in six cities, but without adequate figures as a basis, is that an expenditure out of public funds of over \$1 in building cost, for each 1,000 books assured circulation, is not justified. Studies need to be made of individual branches thruout the country to show the relation of building and upkeep cost to cost of library service.

An interesting problem arising from the need for economical building and operation of branches is that of planning an attractive, small, easily operated sub-branch. [Two competitions for small library building designs will be reported in later numbers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.]

Stations are usually the nucleus of branches. A preliminary study shows that stations operating with volunteer or company custodians lend books at two-tenths of a cent, while those operating with library employees lend at two cents per book, costs beginning at the point where records are made at central library when the books are sent to the stations.

Library School Notes

A New School at Albany

PROVISION for training school librarians has become one of the liveliest questions in library training—not because the school librarian is more obdurate than any other type, or because the position requires a more difficult curriculum, but rather because there are more requests at the present time for candidates for such positions than there are for many other kinds of library work.

New York State has established a new school to meet its own requirements for high school positions. The meeting of the Board of Regents which approved the transfer of the State Library School to Columbia University appointed a committee to plan for the course of study for the preparation of undergraduates for positions in the high school libraries of the State in accordance with the Regents' rules for certification of high school librarians. Beside three regents and the State Commissioner of Education the committee consisted of Dr. Brubacher, president of the New York State College for Teachers, and Dr. Wyer, state librarian.

It was provided: "That such undergraduate school be a part of the State College for Teachers," and that such portions of the space now used by the present Library School, as may be necessary, be assigned for the school's use. Provision for summer school instruction to become a part of the training for school librarians given at State College was also made.

Martha Caroline Pritchard, supervising instructor of Detroit Teachers College Library Department, was appointed director of the new school at Albany. Catherine Mills Love, librarian of the Glens Falls (N. Y.) High School, was appointed assistant director. Miss Love cannot be released until July, 1927, and during the present year Edith Clement, recently of the Library Extension Division of the Illinois State Library, will teach Cataloging and Reference. Miss Pritchard, a graduate of Columbia Teachers College and of the New York Library School, Her positions in libraries include Townsend Free Public Library, Newport, R. I., White Plains High School, the normal schools at Geneseo, N. Y., and Bridgewater, Mass. and Detroit Teachers College. In connection with the normal school positions in each case, Miss Pritchard was engaged in teaching library science to teacher librarians and for the last three years in Detroit has devoted her entire time to training librarians for the elementary platoon schools there. Miss Love is a graduate of the University of South Carolina, and of Pratt Institute Library School. Her special work has been

in the fields of English and journalism and she has taught in high schools in the South. Miss Clement is a graduate of Cornell University and of the New York State Library School. She has had wide and varied experience in cataloging and reference work in state and college libraries.

The curriculum follows closely that outlined by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship for the Senior Undergraduate Library School, and is designed to give twelve hours of work in the junior year, and twenty in the senior year of the State College course. Students who qualify for the State College A.B. in three years thru exceptional ability, can also receive the permanent librarian's certificate on graduation by taking a full year's work covering the required thirty-two hours. The B.S. degree is awarded to those majoring in library work.

Twenty students are enrolled. Of these, fourteen are juniors at State College, two are full time students at the Library School and the other four are librarians carrying one or more courses while in service in Albany libraries. The school is conducting an extension course in reference work for those librarians in schools in the Capitol District who enrolled as candidates for college degrees or permanent certificate. Sixteen entered this course which is taught by Anna Clark Kennedy, librarian of Hudson High School, a Vassar graduate who has completed a year at the New York State Library School. Six towns are represented in the class which meets for two hours on Saturday mornings for a period of twenty-five weeks, thus covering one term of college work. Thirty-six persons are served by the school.

Field work is carried on each week for three hours one afternoon. So far this has been at the Harmanus Bleecker Library of Albany in the adult and children's departments and in two branches. Contacts have also been arranged for the students in the State College Library and in the neighboring high school libraries.

Friends and former students of library training at Albany will find the new school on the familiar third floor of the State Education Building in the former "Junior Lecture Room" and the office in the former "Type-writing Room."

MARTHA C. PRITCHARD, *Director.*

Simmons College School

FROM 470, or 94 per cent of the 497 Simmons College School of Library Science alumnae (427 graduates and 70 "specials" or "partials") circularized, replies received show that about one-third are in New England—over fifty of these in Boston and Cambridge;

another fifty are in New York. Detroit has over twenty, Chicago eleven, Cleveland and Cincinnati together twelve, and Washington seven. Thirty-eight states and half a dozen foreign countries are represented.

The 377 women who graduated prior to 1926 report salaries ranging from \$900 to \$4260. The lowest salaries represent not so much the worth of those receiving them as home or personal considerations more important than remuneration. For this group the median salary is \$1800, the average \$1995, 39 2/5 per cent having \$2000 or over. Of those over 2 per cent are \$3000 or more, 9 3/5 per cent are \$2500 or more, 12 per cent are below \$1500.

The type of work is not easily analyzed, as titles are not always indicative of the duties included. Among those most easily ascertainable some of the larger groups are 75 catalogers, (20 per cent); 20 children's librarians or assistants, 31 librarians of public libraries, 8 librarians of college or universities, 60 in school libraries, usually as librarians. Of the total including also the 1926 class 28 6/10 per cent are in college libraries, 36 3/10 per cent in public libraries, 16 per cent in schools, 7 per cent in business or special libraries, 5 per cent in government employ, and the other 6 per cent in diversified types of libraries.

The vacation for 54 per cent is four weeks or a month, for 18 per cent less than that, for 28 per cent it ranges from five to eighteen weeks.

For those who completed the courses satisfactorily last June the range of salary was \$1200-\$1800, the most common initial salary for the inexperienced graduate being \$1500.

The admission of Simmons into the American Association of University Women and into the Association of American Universities and a grant of \$3000 to the School of Library Science from the Carnegie Corporation thru the A. L. A. are among the most gratifying of recent events in the School's career.

Pratt Institute School

THE school is to share in the good fortune of the library in having Miss Rachel Sedeyn with us for the balance of the academic year. Miss Sedeyn will teach foreign trade bibliography and foreign publications and will strengthen the course in many ways.

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association to be held on January fifteenth celebrates the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Graduates' Association which took place January 14, 1896. The Association rejoices in a membership of 481 which, as there are only 440 graduates in library work, shows that many of those who marry and some of the few who go into other fields still keep an active interest

in the school. The Association has raised a loan fund of over \$1100 for the undergraduates, \$2000 of a proposed \$3000 scholarship fund is already in hand.

Drexel Institute School

THE class of 1926-27 numbers twenty-four students from eight states and representing eighteen colleges and universities.

During this term the class accompanied by members of the faculty made visits to various types of libraries, illustrating their studies in library administration. At the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Dr. Montgomery spoke to the students on the history of the Pennsylvania Historical Society and showed them its wealth of collections beautifully displayed. Another visit was paid to the Library of the University of Pennsylvania under the guidance of the librarian, Mr. Dickinson, and to the Kingessing Branch of the Free Library where a number of the students are sent later in the year to Miss Terry for observation practice.

A pilgrimage to visit the Library of the Girard College, where Miss Mildred H. Pope explains the workings of her library has become an annual affair.

The class attended the exhibit of book plates at the Apprentice Free Library and at Sessler's saw first editions and other rare books. A display of Americana was found at the McQuinn Bookshop and the round of interesting visits is never complete without the afternoon at Leary's for second hand books and to the Curtis Publishing Company.

Carnegie Library School

THE work of the second semester begins on February 2. As before, the specialized courses in Library Work with Children, Library Work with Schools, and General Library Work will be offered. The courses in Library Work with Children and Library Work with Schools are open not only to the students regularly enrolled in the school, but to graduates of other library schools who may wish to specialize in either of these fields. Only such students are admitted at the beginning of the second semester. The lectures, recitations, and problems are supplemented by practical work in children's rooms and school or college libraries, depending upon the course chosen. The course in library work with schools is open only to college graduates. Detailed information regarding the work offered, tuition, etc., may be secured by writing to the School. Application should be made promptly as only a limited number can be accepted.

NINA C. BROTHERTON, *Principal.*

Wisconsin University School

THE twenty-first class of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin has a capacity registration of 38. Educationally sixteen are college graduates, thirteen are seniors in the College of Letters and Science on the joint-course basis, and one is a joint-course senior from Macalester College, a total of thirty graduates and seniors; five rank as juniors, two as sophomores and one as a freshman. Seventeen of the class have had experience in library work of various types, their experience varying from one to ten years. Nineteen have had opportunities for more or less extensive travel in this country and several have been abroad. It is a promising class as the record reveals. The work of the year opened auspiciously, for the class quickly oriented itself to the professional point of view. Fifteen colleges and twelve states are represented, with eighteen from Wisconsin, four from Indiana, three each from Iowa and Minnesota, two each from Illinois and Kansas, and one each from California, North Dakota, Ohio, and Tennessee.

The schedule of class appointments is planned to coincide with the university curriculum for credits, and to meet the necessities of instruction in courses essential for library work. Book selection, cataloging, classification, library administration in the circulation department, reference work, and trade bibliography are the courses upon which greatest emphasis is placed in the first semester, while subject bibliography, children's work, and library work as a profession, are given in introduction, to be completed in the second semester.

Los Angeles School

THE class of 1927 in the Los Angeles Library School number thirty-five students, 24 of whom are college graduates and the others have an equivalent in partial college work and library experience. The majority of the students come from California, but Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Montana, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii are also represented.

Lucille Kelling, a graduate of Whitman College and of the New York State Library School is now instructor in book selection and reference work.

The basic courses in the school change little from year to year. Elective courses in storytelling, administration of children's rooms, branch administration and bibliography give the students some opportunity for specialization.

The new library building and especially the spacious library school suite provide an ideal environment for study and also allow considerable expansion of the school collections.

California University School

ORIGINALLY a part of the University Library, graduating its first class in 1920, and receiving separate status as the Department of Library Science in 1922, the School of Librarianship of the University of California became a graduate school last year. For the completion of the first year with an average grade of no lower than C a certificate will be issued. After the establishment of the second year, the degree of Master of Arts will be granted to students who complete with an average grade not lower than B the two years' course. The school offers a group of courses planned as a unit to give the essentials of education for library work and to occupy the student's full time for one college year. It aims equally to prepare students for public or county library work, to be librarians of high schools, or to enter university library service. Students are regularly enrolled in the university and pay the same fees and are under the same conditions as other students. Courses are open to students with the A.B. degree of the University of California or its equivalent from another university or college. The first semester of the university begins about August 15 and the second one ends about May 10. No new students will be admitted at the opening of the second term in January, as many of the courses run thruout the year.

Paris Library School

FOR its fourth year the Paris Library School offers three courses, the usual course of eight months, from November 3, 1926, to June 25, 1927; an advanced course; and a short course of six weeks from the first of June to the tenth of July, 1927. Thirty pupils will be admitted to the regular course. The basis of entrance is a written examination and satisfactory credentials of education and experience. Tuition is free to French candidates; a thousand francs to others. The school awards a diploma to students who complete the course satisfactorily. Instruction comprises courses in administration, classification, bibliography and book selection, and work with children. Each French student is required to perform one hundred hours of practical work at the Bibliothèque Nationale, under the direction of the Administrateur Général. Students of other nationalities have the choice of compiling an original bibliography or of doing some other work designated by the school.

The specialized course is offered to librarians holding the diploma of a library school in the United States or elsewhere. The school will give on request details on such European institutions as may give the best facilities for study and research.

In the Library World

This Department for Our Two January Numbers is Devoted Mainly to Reports of Progress in 1926, Based Principally on Reports Sent by the Various State Library Commissions. As a Rule Little Information on Library Legislation is Given, as This is to be Covered in an Article to Appear Later. Reports from the Eastern States were Given in Our Last Number.

Ontario

ONTARIO'S public library list has grown from 496 to 504 during the year 1926. The records show increases in the circulation of books, library expenditure, and the appointment of trained library assistants.

Thirty students, representing three provinces, were trained in the Ontario Library School.

From the point of view of the field at large this has been a red letter year for Ontario, as the A. L. A. voted to hold its annual conference in Toronto next June, and Dr. Locke, chief librarian of Toronto, was elected president of the Association.

Library leaders in the province feel encouraged by the interest that is being taken in adult education in a large number of the public libraries. There is plenty of evidence of a growing interest in reader's advisory work, and in encouraging systematic reading.

The establishing of the school and library cars for the far north provided a special item of interest throughout the library world. See LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 15, 1926, p. 769, and October 1, front cover.

From the hundred or more Mechanics' Institutes of 1875, working in isolation, with little knowledge of library methods, to the 500 public libraries of 1925, over 200 of which are free libraries supported by municipal taxation and 135 of which are housed in library buildings, E. A. Hardy, president of the Ontario Library Association, looks forward in a paper published in the *Ontario Library Review* for November to the Ontario of 1976, in which there will be "a free library service for every man woman and child in all parts of the province, central or remote, utilizing every contrivance of organization and transportation, staffed by educated men and women specially trained, adequately paid and ranking with the other learned professions." The 500 libraries of today are situated in approximately 475 municipalities. There are, however, about 325 towns, cities and villages, and about 600 organized townships in the province.

Statistical comparison of libraries separated by the half-century period show 80,000 volumes in 1875 compared with two and one-half million with a circulation of 9,800,000 in 1925. In 1880 only thirteen libraries specified municipal grants. Library taxation in Toronto in 1924

amounted to \$337,475. Salaries in the latter library were \$201,831. There were 325 trained librarians and assistants in the province in 1925.

Indiana

OUTSTANDING among the features of the library year is the reorganization of the state library interests under the new Board. The work of the former Commission is included in the Extension Division and the Loan Division of the State Library, with the Catalog, Reference and Indiana History divisions caring for their portion also. No feature of the former work will be neglected and the Board is seeking funds for an Archives Division as well as a new library building. The Indiana Library Association has prepared and approved a certification bill to be presented to the legislature. The Association has also established a Student Loan Fund as an objective to work for in succession to its Paris Library School Scholarship which it raised for two consecutive years. The Fund is supervised by a Board elected by the Association and money will be obtained from gifts and a small increase in the annual dues.

Two new libraries at Bicknell and Washington Township appeared. A new \$250,000 library and auditorium building is being erected at Muncie for the Eastern State Normal School and the Indiana University library has completed a \$225,000 addition to its building. Lafayette has under construction a \$100,000 city library, the gift of Dr. and Mrs. Albert A. Wells of Indianapolis. Mrs. Sarah Mull Banning made a bequest of \$26,000 to the Rushville Public Library and John K. Jones one of \$1,000 to the Centerville Library. Additions to buildings and stack have been made at the Richmond Morrison-Reeves library, Ladoga, Logansport, Edinburg, Princeton, Muncie, Franklin College, Manchester College, and new branches at Fort Wayne and Vincennes. New school libraries are springing up in response to the special efforts made in the last three years. Indiana library interests are tingling with life and good progress may be expected.

Wisconsin

FOLLOWING are some of the chief facts regarding 1926 developments in Wisconsin library work.

A county library conference, the first to be

held in the state, met at Madison in March. To this conference were invited representatives of the twenty counties now appropriating public funds for library work. The conference was highly successful and may become an annual affair.

At the annual meetings of county boards in November some real advance in county library support was noted. In several counties increased funds were appropriated—in most cases by unanimous vote.

The advisory committee of the Racine County Library composed of twenty-five persons representing all types of county interests is an especially noteworthy project.

New library buildings, or new and improved quarters in city buildings or community halls, are noted in Boscobel, Gillett, Greenwood, Mauston, Oconto Falls, Seymour, Sharon, Spring Valley, Thorp, Withee.

New branches are reported in Beloit, Green Bay, Madison, Manitowoc, Milwaukee and Wisconsin Rapids.

Hospital library work was inaugurated in Racine, Oshkosh and Barron.

The Public Library Certification Board during the year has granted certificates as follows: First grade, 7; second grade, 3; third grade, 21; fourth grade, 11, licenses, 11; and permit one.

The A. L. A. anniversary year has been made the occasion for a number of historical reviews of individual libraries. Such articles have appeared in the *Bulletin* about Barron, Boscobel, Fond du Lac (fifty years), Galesville, Kilbourn, Ladysmith, Rice Lake and Tomah.

The Library School celebrated the completion of twenty years. Professor John T. Fredrick, editor of the *Midland*, was the May-day speaker. The School has been accredited by the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship. The members of the teaching staff were officially given University faculty titles by the Regents.

The Wisconsin Conference of Social Work has appointed a Committee on Libraries composed of both state workers and librarians of public libraries. The committee as one of its duties is preparing an amplified revision of the Better Cities Scoring Schedule based upon the experience of the first contest and the advice of the judge at that time.

Kentucky

PROBABLY the act of greatest significance to Kentucky libraries was the decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals upholding the public library law for cities of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth classes. This law, passed by the Legislature of 1920, was drafted and sponsored by the Kentucky Library Commission.

Greater prosperity among the libraries generally is manifest. With increased appropriations, substantial increases have been made in salary scales, notably in the Kentucky Library Commission, the State Library and the Louisville Free Public Library. There is a growing demand for trained workers and this has been a great impetus to interest in library science and a greater number of students than ever before have taken library courses.

Handsome buildings are under erection at Asbury College, Wilmore and the Western State Normal School at Bowling Green. The estimated cost of these buildings is \$50,000 and \$200,000 respectively. The library buildings of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary costing \$200,000, the Oneida Institute costing \$3,000 and the Madisonville Public Library costing \$15,000, have been finished and are occupied. The Kentucky Library Commission has been given commodious quarters in the beautiful historic Capitol building, remodeled and equipped to fill the needs of the department. The library buildings at Corbin, Owensboro and Springfield have been entirely renovated.

The Hart County Fiscal Court has made an appropriation to the Horse Cave Public Library for library service in Hart County. The Franklin County Fiscal Court has increased its annual appropriation to the Frankfort Public Library for county service.

Two gifts worthy of special note have been made to Louisville libraries. A collection of 6,500 volumes and a donation of \$4,000 were given to the Louisville Free Public Library by the Henry Watterson estate. Departmental libraries of sociology, art, music, literature, history, law, the late war and New Palestine, aggregating many thousand items were given to the University of Louisville by Justice Louis D. and Mrs. Brandeis.

The adoption of the Certain standards for school libraries has resulted in better school libraries and a demand upon the Library Commission for advice and instruction in book selection and organization and an almost overwhelming call for traveling libraries.

Kentucky libraries are rich in special book collections and an annotated list of these collections is being prepared by an appointee of the Kentucky Library Association. This work is well under way and it is of great interest to librarians and students in the State.

Arkansas

ARKANSAS is working on a county library law and for an adequate appropriation for the Free Library Service Bureau. The Department of Education has given every assistance to the new librarian of the Free Library Service

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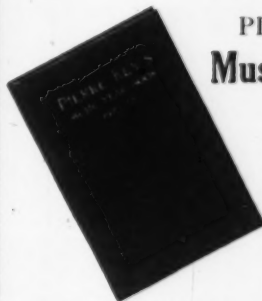
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Bureau, Gladys Allison, in visiting the libraries of the state and getting in touch with the people who are interested in improving library conditions in the state, and contacts made this year promise results in 1927.

Oklahoma

PASSAGE of a law requiring the certification of public and school librarians has been very effective in raising library standards. During the past year, certificates were granted, as follows: First grade, 22; second grade, 9; third grade, 14; teacher librarians, 9; library workers, 12; and one-year temporary, 2.

Oklahoma was host to the third biennial meeting of the Southwest Library Association, held at Tulsa in April, and Mrs. J. R. Dale, secretary of the Library Commission was elected president of the Association. The Commission and the Library Association are working together in an effort to secure a county library law.

Having made the greatest increase in traveling library service, the Oklahoma Library Commission was asked to prepare a traveling library exhibit for the A. L. A. section at the Sesqui-centennial exposition.

The Commission circulated 1,563 traveling libraries during the year, an increase of 434 libraries over the past year. As many as 58,552 books were circulated from the Traveling Library Department alone, with a total circulation estimated at 175,000. At present seventy-five requests for traveling libraries are on file with all books in circulation.

Durant and Ada report new libraries. The site and building of the Durant Public Library are gifts of ex-Governor Robert L. Williams. The library at Ada, which has capacity for 50,000 volumes, was built by state appropriation for the East Central State Teachers' College.

The Carnegie Library of Oklahoma City is expanding rapidly with four new branches opened the past year. The Dunbar Public Library for colored people was moved from rented quarters into a \$5,000 building, and a new separate branch was established in an industrial section of the city. Branches at Irving School and Dunbar High School are supervised by the Carnegie Library but are not open to the public. Five other branches, all housed in high school buildings, are open to the public. The outstanding feature of the branch system in operation in Oklahoma City is the successful cooperation of the Board of Education and the Library Board. The two Boards share expense of operation, the School Board furnishes quarters, light and heat, while the Library Board appoints the librarians and supervises the libraries.

Texas

TWO new county libraries established and several new buildings opened are part of the record of Texas library history in 1926. Texas now has forty-three public libraries supported in whole or in part by the municipality or county or well endowed; and at least thirty-two club or subscription libraries, perhaps all of which are open to the public.

The Lubbock County Library, voted in May 1925, began active work last January. At one of the branches the circulation jumped from 71 in April to 238 in May and to 355 in June. The Commissioners' Court of Denton County voted \$3,500 a year for a county library. Opening has been delayed, as a librarian has not been found for the \$1,200 salary offered.

The librarian of the Tyrrell Public Library of Beaumont began work in January, and the first book was issued in September. The tax rate for 1925 was five cents on the \$100 valuation. There will be an automatic increase each year until a ten cent rate is reached. Electra, Harlingen, Kingsville, and Uvalde, joined during 1926 the ranks of small tax-supported municipal libraries. New subscription and club libraries open to the public and beginning active work in 1926 are in Alpine, Austin, Bonham, Clarendon, Del Rio, and Hico.

There are several new library buildings. The Tyrrell Public Library, opened in September, is housed in a remodeled church, the gift of Captain W. C. Tyrrell. It opened in September. The total value of building, alterations and site is \$128,462. The Frank M. Bralley Memorial Library at the College of Industrial Arts, Denton, to cost about \$150,000, is nearly completed. The contract for the Robert J. Kleberg Library and Auditorium, Kingsville, was let in the late summer. A substantially built frame library building costing about \$4,500 has been completed by the Austin Public Library Association, an organization growing out of the efforts of the local American Association of University Women.

The City Federation of Women's Clubs of Marshall has erected a library with women's club rooms at a cost of \$30,000. It was formally opened in November. The library site, bought in 1902 for \$5,000, is now valued at \$25,000. The library building is a two-story structure of brick and stucco with a separate entrance to the second story, which is planned for club rooms. Tho opened to the public, the Library will continue to be maintained for the present by the women's clubs.

Houston is the boast of the State with her lovely and commodious central library. (See the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September 15.)

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Utah

DURING the year the libraries of the state have made substantial progress. Several voluntary libraries have been organized which promise soon to become tax-supported, and in five or six counties active interest has been awakened respecting the establishment of county libraries. Tax-supported libraries in the state last year served two-thirds of the total population, spent 56 4/5 cents per capita of the population served, owned one book per capita and circulated four and a half books per capita of the population served. Reports for the present year will probably show substantial gains in all these particulars.

The state department of education has in mind the certificating of public and high school librarians and is planning a six-weeks' summer school in library science as a beginning in this direction.

The Parent-teacher associations have been invited to sponsor a movement for "more libraries and better reading" in the state.

Oregon

ONE Oregon city, Klamath Falls, has completed a \$50,000 library building for which it voted bonds, and has voted a library tax "not to exceed two mills for the support of the library in the building." This achievement in a practically frontier community is a triumph.

The new Normal School at Ashland was opened with Pearl Durst from Indianapolis in charge. Both the Oregon normal schools have excellent library courses for their students—courses not intended to train them for library work, but for service as teacher librarians.

Various forms of library extension effort have been developing in a most interesting manner. Most notable have been the excellent library talks at the teachers' institutes, recently revived in Oregon. Beatrice Walton, secretary of the Department of Education, has represented the State Library at these institutes, giving three talks.

The state library has also been doing intensive field work in the eastern Oregon counties which are without adequate library service, and which cannot, because of scattered population and difficult financial situations, maintain county libraries. Mary Jane Dustin, assistant in the Deschutes County Library at Bend, has been doing this field work—attending institutes, running libraries at fairs, and carrying books in an improvised book wagon thru all the bookless sections of Oregon. The mail order service of the State Library has increased to a point which covers every incorporated place in the state, outside of county library service, and all but twenty-nine of the 770 postoffices.

The Portland Library has been giving notable extension service with its book truck, and has been developing its department of adult education. E. Ruth Rockwood, acting librarian, reports the completion of the new Rose City Park building and the re-opening of that branch. The building was financed thru local effort at a cost of about \$16,000. About 464 families were reached by the Rural Service truck. 24,485 books and magazines were issued—an increase of 4,260 over last year. 377 miles were covered in eight runs, and this schedule was kept without a break thruout the entire winter. The Adult Education Department, under the direction of Mrs. Virginia C. Bacon, reports a very satisfactory ten months' work. The gift of the Thomas Newton Cook Rose Library by Mrs. Cook and Mr. Jesse A. Currey, together with the promise from the Portland Rose Society of money obtained from royalties on roses given to the society by Mr. Cook, places the Library Association of Portland in a very important position for material on rose culture.

Hubbard, which has a population of 320, had a legacy of \$1,000 left by Miss Mary Stauffer. The interesting point about this is that the donor was a pioneer, who never had opportunity to read, but left the money for library purposes, because of her own yearning for what was to be found in books.

California

DURING 1926 California witnessed several events in the county library field. Great progress may be recorded in the movement to give every county the benefit of the county free library system, and in a hitherto untried manner. Sierra, which in population and assessed valuation is one of the smaller counties, has contracted for service with its stronger neighbor, Plumas County. A similar movement has taken place in Mariposa and Merced counties. Since these two pairs of counties are an example which may profitably be followed by others in California and probably also many in other states, the outcome will be watched with keen interest. Service to both adults and schools was begun within the first month after the contract was made.

California has been fortunate in the new library buildings which have either been completed or brought well toward completion. The happiest instance is in the case of Los Angeles whose beautiful new main building is proving a joy to staff and populace alike. Pasadena expects to occupy its main building shortly after the turn of the year. This structure with its outdoor reading rooms, wherein stand stately palms, is altogether fascinating even in the finishing-up stages of its construction. The

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Santa Barbara library which suffered earthquake damage in 1925 has now been restored and again occupied. In November the people approved a second bond measure which will insure the early completion of the state library building.

In the year ending June 30, 1926 (according to the October *News Notes of California Libraries*) the total expenditures for books for elementary schools and high schools were \$727,154 and \$865,354 respectively, and the volumes in these schools totaled 2,697,322 and 3,032,088. There are 3524 school districts in the state, of which 3231 are elementary and 293 high schools (456 schools). Furthermore, there are in California 43 county free libraries; four library district libraries; four union high school district libraries; 133 libraries supported by city taxation; 56 towns or districts with free public libraries that are included in county free library service; 68 law libraries, of which 56 are county law libraries; 58 county teachers' libraries;

388 libraries in educational institutions, of which six are universities, seven colleges, seven state teachers colleges, 313 public high schools and junior colleges; 55 private schools and other institutions; 78 miscellaneous institution libraries; 57 association or society libraries and 21 subscription libraries. In connection with these libraries are 4467 branches and deposit stations. There are 266 library buildings, of which 17 were gifts, and of these gifts 144 are from Andrew Carnegie.

British Columbia

OUTSTANDING events in the library life of this province during 1926 include the appointment of a new public library commission, with a 20 per cent increase in appropriation; and the incorporation of three new public library associations. The Vancouver Public Library built its first branch. The reorganization of the provincial library was begun.

Current Literature and Bibliography

The A. L. A. Editorial Committee proposes to make a study of the publishing activities of other professional organizations and of the university presses and other publishers of library materials and to suggest to the Executive Board a definition of the publishing field of the A. L. A.

During her recent visit to this country Madame Haffkin-Hamburger was asked by several librarians how American libraries can best secure Russian publications.

For the information of others wishing to make purchases Madame Haffkin-Hamburger says that the International Book Company, 12 Kouznetzki, Moscow, has a special American service with an employee who has had American library experience.

For the exchange of publications the All Union Society for Cultural Relations, Moscow, has an organization similar to the International exchange of the Smithsonian Institution.

The A. L. A. Editorial Committee will continue to select for the "Reading with a Purpose" series subjects for which there is evidence of at least considerable demand, rather than to make a chart of the fields of knowledge and follow it methodically. In spite of some suggestions received that the vocational field be entered, the committee decided against this for the present, feeling that such a departure would alter the character of the courses and would call for a new approach and treatment.

Sales of the reading courses mount steadily and on November 1 had passed 213,000. This means an increase of 48,356 since the publication of the A. L. A. Secretary's report in connection with the Atlantic City Conference when copies sold totaled 164,644 (not 764,644 as reported in the JOURNAL for October 15, 1926, p. 889).

The third edition of H. W. Parker's *Library Classification and Numbering System* has appeared. The book, first published in 1901, is "the outcome of the author's 51 years of practical library work," is not copyrighted, and is offered for general use. Mr. Parker is librarian of the Free Library of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 18 West 44th St., New York City. The system is mnemonic, recalling in some particulars Robinson Smith's Initial-Letter Classification (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 49, p. 577-580). The system is divided into three parts: Class (A), sub-class (b) and a division (3). Each letter suggests the class attaching to it, i.e. Class A is Agricultural Science; E comprehensively includes Education, Business, Language, Philosophy; H is History, and R, Reports and Public Documents.

A *Library Manual* rivalling that of the Bodleian Library in thoroughness has been compiled and published by Geo. H. Bushnell, University Librarian, St. Andrews, Scotland, for the guidance of the staff (W. C. Henderson and Son, Printers, bds., 114p.). Schedules of library routine, staff time-sheets (showing, for instance,

For the Librarian—Bookseller—Newsdealer

Severance—The fourth edition of "A Guide to Current Periodicals and Serials of the United States and Canada." Compiled by Henry O. Severance. Librarian University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. 564 pages. 7 x 10. full cloth net \$6.00

The present edition contains more than 12,000 titles, an increase of practically 25 per cent of the old edition of 1914. An additional feature of the Guide is the complete list of trade journals or house organs, comprising several hundred titles.

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that "Miss Cornfoot does not do evening duty after the close of the Candlemas Term"), and a table showing the "Order of Saving Books in Event of Fire or Other Disaster" are followed by sections of more general interest, such as an outline scheme of the Library of Congress classification used in the library and a list of the special collections of the latter.

Appealing to alumni to "make the soul worthy of the body," in other words to provide for books, binding, and service to readers in the new Sterling Memorial Library at Yale University, the latter has issued with the imprint of the library a pamphlet, *Yale and Her Books*, illustrated with woodcuts of unusual beauty which show in pictorial outline the progress of the library from the house of the Rev. Samuel Russel at Bradford where the college and its library were founded in 1701 to the great building now under construction (see the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February 15, 1926). A minimum increase of annual expense of \$175,000 to provide for the systematic purchase of new books, enlargement of skilled bibliographical service, and physical upkeep and operation of the new building necessitates new general endowment of \$3,500,000. Under the terms of the will the money provided by the trustees of the estate of John W. Sterling, '64, for the erection and maintenance of the building in his memory cannot be used for books or service to readers. When the doors of the new building open there will be almost two million books on the shelves and issues of more than 10,000 periodicals. A library of 100,000 books will meet all the needs of the ordinary undergraduate, but for the purposes of the scholar no limit can be set. "To be good, a library must be great."

A. L. A. Catalog

To the Editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*:

At the risk of appearing to be captious in venturing to criticize so helpful and so valuable a tool as the *A.L.A. Catalog*, 1926, I am moved to add a few comments to Miss Bascom's review in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December 1.

In the very brief time that we have been using the book, the features that have seemed to be subject to question have been principally those of editorial policy or of mechanical arrangement, rather than those of inclusion or omission of material. The selection appears to be excellent, and only continued use of the *Catalog* in practical work will disclose weaknesses, if there are weaknesses, in that respect.

Two matters of editorial policy appear to one approaching the book for the first time, as open to question. First, the policy of using book notes without credit. I agree with Miss Bascom that this seems a dubious policy. While many

of the notes are, of course, original, the cases where credit might have been given are numerous. Apart from the ethics involved, and the professional standards which such an official publication is calculated to set up in such matters, the actual value of the notes would have been increased—either positively or negatively—by attributing them to their sources where possible.

The second matter of policy which seems unfortunate is the practice, as stated in the explanatory notes, of using the date of the latest printing or edition. When an actual new edition of a book has appeared, with new material, this is satisfactory; but the use of the date of merely a late printing is often misleading to an inexperienced librarian. To cite two examples from the biography list: Paul Leicester Ford's *George Washington* is listed as a 1926 publication; the inference from the entry for Henry Cabot Lodge's *Alexander Hamilton* in the "American Statesmen" series is that it appeared in 1917. Such usage will give a wrong perspective to the person using the volume as a basic list in book selection. The omission of all dates from the fiction list is also unfortunate, as such a list is often looked to for information about the sequence of an author's books. I feel an additional regret that fiction titles available in reprint editions are not in some way indicated; whether or not a book is so available is of great importance in book selection for a public library.

In mechanical arrangement there are also two respects in which the *Catalog* is less easily used than might be the case. Miss Bascom has referred to the first, the absence of running guide heads, either by subject subdivision or class number. The use of the book as a shelf list arrangement of material on a subject should not involve the consultation of an index, and the intermediate use of a serial number to get at the specific location of the material. From another angle, the suggested classification for a given book is not apparent unless the user works backward to the inconspicuous heading for the division under which it is grouped. It is hoped that guides for the subdivisions may be added in later printings.

A second matter of mechanical arrangement which is confusing, and which is likely to continue to be so to the user who consults the *Catalog* only occasionally, is the placing of the serial or index number at the end, rather than at the beginning of the entry. This is contrary to usual practice in indexing or cataloging. One wishes that the entry number might have been placed first, even if to save space the author's name would have had to be indented.

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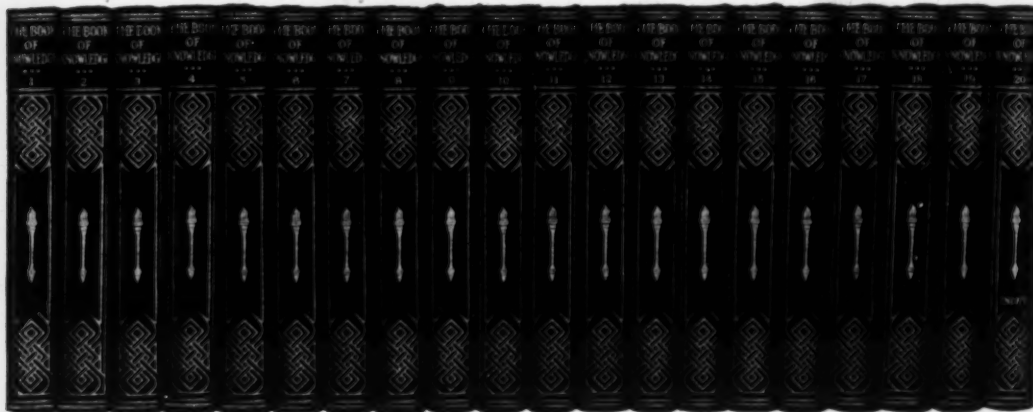
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